The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,226.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M Bussy, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves Madras	2
„ Carwar	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakel	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Alleppey	24	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Tuticorin	25	„ Calingapatam	6
„ Colombo	26	„ Gopalpore	7
„ Galle	27	„ False Point	9
„ Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSREH	12
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	12
„ Gwadur	29	„ Bushire	14
„ Jask ...July	1	„ Linga	18
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	6	„ Kurrachee	27
„ Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	30
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424 „	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

11th June, 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. R. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JUNE.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson.	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25th JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Vixen.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLE ! BILLIARD TABLE !

Will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M.,

A first-class full-sized mahogany slate Billiard Table, complete and in excellent order, with a set of Billiard and Pool balls, cues, rests, marking and pool boards, rules, lamp, cue stand, &c., by J. McCarthy, 29, Smith Street, Northampton Square, London, with packing cases. The table is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

7 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white shirtings.
200 blankets.
10 drums, each 144 lbs., printing ink.
50 cwts. white lead in oil,
50 „ red lead in oil.
7 wrought iron fireproof safes, double door, 30 inches.

A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman consisting of glassware dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, beer mug, Salvers English ovatable, round and dressing tables, chairs, camptables, glass cupboard, mahogany sofa couches, conversation couches, screens, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lustres cupboard teapoys, wrought iron fire proof safe by Smith with Chubb's lock and stand, table and wall lamps flower vases, candlesticks, a double barrelled breech loading gun by Isaac Hollis & Sons with case; Photographic Camera with lens by Knight & Sons, Books &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best electro-plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker and Nash, table and wall lamps, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 15 light chandeliers by Nash, 1, 2 and 3 light wall shades, 1, 2 and 4 light table candlesticks, Solar lustres, very handsome frosted glass hall lamps, polished pier glasses in gilt frames, richly gilt large size pier tables with marble tops and glasses, hand organs, richly carved sofa couches of various sizes and with spring seats, musical pictures, real Bohemian glass flower vases, 8 and 15 days gilt clocks with domes and stands, a richly chased large size drawing room velvet carpet made to order, drawing room Brussels carpets of selected patterns, a full-toned solid mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, figures, table ornaments, handsomely carved and French polished furniture, large size oil paintings, pictures, rich cut glassware, best plated and porcelain wares, cutlery valuable jewellery, carriages, garden benches and chairs, China garden seats, plants, &c., &c., at No. 32, Tardeo, near the Police Chowkey.

On THURSDAY, the 24th, FRIDAY, the 25th, and SATURDAY, the 26th days of June, instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 32, Tardeo, the abovementioned very valuable and costly household furniture, &c., of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues are being printed and the above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1875.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT GROUND, SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER, SECOND ROW.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M.. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or vacant ground, situate lying being and fronting at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the west side thereof, in the subdistrict of Mandavee, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 173 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, on or towards the west by the land of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puttoo, on or towards the north by the passage, relating to the said ground, and partly by the house of one Bhow bin Mahadjee, and partly by the house of Esraei Hayemjee Deivacha, and on or towards the south by the passage relating the said ground, and by a house of the said Bhow bin Mahadjee.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and plan of the property may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.
46, Washington Street.

LONDON.
84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day.—The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—As we intend CLOSING our BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT on the 30th of this month, we shall feel obliged if those parties to whom we are INDEBTED will SEND in their ACCOUNTS as early as possible before that date.

Our Liverpool Firm of EDWARD LAWRENCE & Co. will be continued as usual.

LAWRENCE & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

MITHIBAI and others .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others............ Defendants.

TENDERS for the undermentioned produce of the undernamed villages of the POWAY ESTATE, for the years 1875-76 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 1st proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundaj.	Kopree.
Sakee.	Toongwan.	Pospoli.
Kanjoor.	Vickrooli.	Toorbagarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	From 1st July 1875	to 30th June 1876.
Revenue of Paddy Fields	Do.	Do.
Stones from Quarry	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Leaves	Do.	Do.
Mangoes, "Kulim"	Do.	Do.
Do. "Jungli"	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Fruit	Do.	Do.
Guavas	Do.	Do.
Spirit	From 1st Nov. 1875	to 31st Oct. 1876.

H. GAMBLE.
Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 18th June 1875.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

LARGE BUNGALOW OPPOSITE THE GRANT ROAD RAILWAY BRIDGE.

SATURDAY, 19th JUNE, 1875,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

to commence with an

ENTIRELY NEW PHANTASMAGORIA,

ENTITLED ;

YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

SONGS { "I want a Sweetheart." "I'm Ninety-five."

PART II.

"TEMPTATION,"

THE KNIGHT WATCHING HIS ARMOUR,

Vision of Mary, his Betrothed, surrounded by Angels.

SONGS { "Queen of my soul." "A Friar of Orders Grey." Duet—"Moonlight." "I heard a Spirit Sing." Chorus—Preciosa.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

To conclude with a laughable Spectral Monologue, entitled: "THE HAUNTED MISER," who is tormented by Ghosts, Demons, Lovers, Spirites, Phantoms, Fairies, Singers, Sphinxes, &c.

IMPERSONATORS OF THE VARIOUS CHARACTERS.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read—Miss Fanny.
Neshett—Miss Violetta Smith.
Messrs. Rogers, Emett, Hampton, Cumming, Thompson and Page.

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats (Reserved)	Rs. 2 0
Second Seats	„ 1 0
Third Class	„ 0 8
Family Ticket (Reserved) to admit 4	„ 7 0
Ditto Unreserved do.	„ 5 0

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Tickets to be obtained of

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.,
Bombay Musical Depot,

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street. London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAR CUBS, 5 months old, and very tame, to be disposed of by "F. P.," care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

SURGEON required for Canal Steamer sailing for Liverpool about 22nd inst. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpoor.

NOTICES.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited. —NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS DISCONTINUED.

The public are hereby informed that the Special Train, leaving NERAL at 6-30 A.M. on MONDAY MORNINGS for Passengers from MATHERAN, is DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to, or having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain A. F. MARSHALL, 68th Regiment, L. I., and Asst. Q. M. General N. D. A., are requested to communicate with the President of Committee of Adjustment, Ahmedabad, within one months from this date.

J. R. STRUTT, Major,
3rd Regt., N. L. I.

15th June, 1875.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,

UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,

FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,

AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

4, HORNBY ROW.

PAID UP CAPITAL, OVER £250,000.

The Special Features of this system are :—

Payment of premiums for limited periods instead of for whole life-time.

Every premium secures a Policy for relative proportion of amount assured.

Investment of whole of net premiums in trust for Policy-holders.

Abolition of all conditions as to travelling and residence abroad.

Surrender value of Policies liberal, and fixed at time of issue.

Loans at a low rate of interest on simple deposit of Positive Notes.

Positive Policies are unconditional, and absolutely indisputable.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

Trustee :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers :
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

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	Inches.	Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, Iron bound, recommended for rough wear, the correct cabin height	30 33 36	42 0 45 0 48 0
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS, best Japanned Canvas, fitted with appliances for holding Dresses, Bonnets, and other light articles, with Morocco Pocket for Papers, iron bound, Patent Brass Locks	30 36	60 0 65 0
BEST TAN CANVAS, fitted as above	33 36	50 0 56 0
PORTMANTEAUX for RAILWAY TRAVELLING wide and flat, to fit under seat, best Basil Leather, with strong Brass Locks, Morocco Pocket for Papers, and Shirt Case.	20 22 24 26	21 0 24 0 25 0 26 0
RAILWAY FOLDING PORTMANTEAUX, made of the Best Sole Leather, with Brass, Tumbler Locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	27 30 33	50 0 55 0 65 0
RAILWAY EXPANDING TOP, made from best Sole Leather, Bound Edges, strong brass locks, Shirt Case, and Morocco pocket for Papers	30 33	63 0 68 0
CABIN BAGS, made of best Japanned Canvas, a most compact Bag for a Sea Journey, opening at the Top, full size, with Linen Tray, Strong Brass Lock Edges bound, Brass, well recommended for rough wear	22 24	35 0 39 0
GLADSTONE BAG is one of the best ever invented for Travellers. When not full it collapses, thereby saving the great bulk which, in ordinary bags, cannot be avoided ; made of the best Hide Leather, with straps outside for Coat or Rug	18 20 22	35 0 40 0 45 0
GLADSTONE BAG, made Brown Tanned Canvas Expanding, Good Brass Spring Lock, and Morocco Leather Pocket for Papers, a most durable article	18 20 22	24 8 26 8 28 8
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FANCY CARPET BAGS, Leather Handles, very strong		4 0
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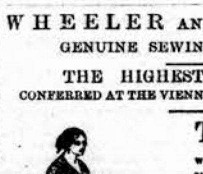

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FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay,
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 20 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet with a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans and ⅛d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Broach, Sawginned Dharwar and Hingunghaut; but the lower prices seem to have attracted buyers, the sales for the day having reached 15,000 bales, quite an exceptional business latterly. Arrivals appear to have been unaltered, Good Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, Cape, being quoted at 5⅝, and May shipment at 5½d. per lb.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged; probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 13,000.

From New York yesterday's telegram reports an advance of 1-16 per lb. in futures; Mid. Uplands, on the spot, unchanged. The day's receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales against 1,400 bales last year.

In General Produce there is no quotable change.

Reuter's weekly metal quotations are also unaltered. Rupee Paper is the same as quoted on Monday last.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is most favourable in every way, the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities having advanced from 40⅝ to 46½ per cent. Bills Discounted show a decrease of £1,750,000, whilst the Reserve has increased by £1,437,500 and Bullion by £937,500; and since the return was made up, further payments, amounting to £489,500 have gone into the Bank. Looking at the position as it now stands, there can be little doubt that but for the numerous failures which have taken place, and the caution thereby engendered, we should have received advice of a reduction in the Bank rate. As it is, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bills continues unaltered at 3½ to 3¾ per cent., and directly the present uneasy feeling disappears, a decline will probably be established. From the tenor of private advices, however, a return of confidence is by no means so close as might be wished. In telegrams received to-day the names of several London firms are mentioned as being in a critical position, and rumours are current here of the suspension of a firm in Calcutta and another in Colombo. So far as Bombay is concerned it is so far fortunate that none of the suspensions seem likely to cause any loss here; nor from the position of our leading staple does it seem likely that people here are likely to be directly implicated. Such failures as have already taken place, have been confined to the one class, and it is not stating too much to say that very little surprise would have been caused had they come some time ago, in fact it would have been all in favour of legitimate traders, as after a certain point it is well known that business is often pushed, even to a loss, from the actual necessity of keeping the wheel turning. That a certain amount of caution should be shown here is of course natural, as it is impossible to say how far losses may react; but, as a rule, the Cotton trade has been conducted on a fairly safe basis this season,—the fluctuations have not been great and losses have accordingly been proportionately small—so that there is no occasion for anything more than ordinary caution being shown.

French Rentes this morning are quoted at 103⅝, a recovery of ½, but Consols are given at 92⅝, a further decline of ⅛, which, in the face of the present position of money, is unquestionably indicative of increased want of confidence in London.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 55⅝d per oz, and by yesterday's Reuter's telegram we learn that this week's Southampton steamer brings a further shipment of £54,000. Under ordinary circumstances, this might be expected to have some little influence on STERLING EXCHANGE in depressing rates, but in the present state of affairs, the Banks have virtually withdrawn from the market as buyers and rates are therefore nominally stiffer. With the small amount of paper offering this is really of little consequence, but in the middle of the export season a halt of this kind might be fraught with the worst consequences and nothing would be more likely to bring about the actual state of matters which they are now trying to avoid. We quote nominally:—

Bank Bills, on demand......	1s. 10 9/16d.	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 1/16d.	„
Credits 3 do ...	1s. 10 1/16d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 ½d.	„

On Calcutta there has been nothing done and there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, nominal quotations being Fours, Rs. 102⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 103½ Fives-and a-half, Rs 109⅞.

The SHARE MARKET has again been dull with a downward tendency, Spinning and Weaving scrip showing a general decline of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent lower, and Bombay Burmah Trading shares have given way again Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON is quiet but steady, transactions on European account having been quite unimpor-

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 12th June 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,536	6	0
Merchandise	2,52,425	7	0
Electric Telegraph	701	0	0
Municipal Trains	607	8	0
Total Rs.	3,42,272	5	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,47,160	12	1
Decrease Rs.	4,888	7	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMANS" OFFICE MONDAY EVENING.

The progress towards greater ease has not advanced further this week, which is only what was anticipated, but the next change will, without much doubt, be in that direction, although it may not be immediate. No change has taken place in the official rates, either here or in Bombay, and the bazar rates at both places have been working up a little towards those at the banks. The termination of the cotton season at Bombay has not yet added to the strength of the bank there, but some assistance will soon be arriving in the shape of silver.

The Bank of Bengal's return of last week shows no diminution worth naming in the public demand, the loans and credits having gone down only 4 lakhs, nearly balanced by a decrease of about 3 lakhs in the deposits, whilst the amount of bills discounted has scarcely varied. The Government balance has gone down 15 lakhs, but the total is still well in excess of 4 crores, and the result of the whole is a decrease of 11 lakhs in the cash balances, which now stand at 54½ per cent. of the liabilities.

The business done in piecegoods has been slightly larger this week, in some departments, but prices are no better.

In exports very little is doing, and linseed is in smaller demand. Jute is out of the market as an article of a shipment, but some good contracts for bags and cloth have been placed with jute mills at rates not at all unsatisfactory.

EXCHANGE

Sterling has recovered somewhat from the great depression reported last week, and the tendency has been upward. There has been very little, in the way of export requirements, to produce strength, but the fall had apparently been to great, and the price of silver at home has not proved to be so weak as was thought. There have been moderate shipments made to the East, and the market at once acquired a firmer tone; although the quotation remains at only 55½d. Anything like a strong demand would at once lead to an advance, supplies being by no means abundant, and there are also rumours that the monthly drawings of the India Office are to be lessened for a time.

The business in bank bills has been done at 1-10 1/16 to 1/8 buyers rather holding back at first. For three months 1-9⅞ has been taken, and for demand 1-9⅞. In telegraphic there has not been much done; the rate was at first 1-10 9/16, and to-day 1-9½.

Credits have been scarce, the late foward sales having no doubt largely anticipated present wants of shippers, but early in the week a few were placed at 1-10 1/8, and again to-day they have been negotiated at the same price.

Document bills have mostly been sold at 1-10¼, but latterly buyers have been holding out for 1-10 5/16, which, however, is is not readily given, and to-day's business has been divided between those two rates. The closing working quotations were—

Bank Bills, on demand.............	1 9 9/16 to ⅝
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight......	1-9 13/16
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,......	1-10 1/16
Credits and clean Private Paper 6 months' sight..............	1-10 1/8 to 3/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	..1-10¼ to 5/16

France.—Document bills have recovered to ƒ2-33 for three months' sight, and ƒ2-35 for 6 months'.

Bombay quotations are also higher—2 to 4 annas premium for demand, and 14 annas discount for 60 days'sight bank bills

Chine rates, too, have advanced, and business in thirty-days-sight private paper has been done at from 224½ to ¾, the closing quotation being 224⅝ to 225.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A rather dull feeling has again appeared, but a fair amount of business has been put through, and its area has been well spread. The cost of accommodation is still too high to nurse speculation, and the recent severe losses in Spinning Mill Stock have not had time to be forgotten. The tone of the market, however, continues good and greater activity is probable later on.

Government Securities are moving somewhat spasmodically pending issue of the new loan on Wednesday, the probable price of which is creating a good deal of discussion, and the balance of opinion appears to be that it will go high enough to make an allotment little more valuable than a purchase in the open markedt. During the past week rates have gone back. In the four per cent. business commenced at 2¼ to ⅜ premium, the price thereafter declining 2⅛ weak, but a little recovery has again taken place, and last transactions of large amount were at 2¼. The other stocks have followed the same course, but have kept on a level proportionately lower than the leading stock. Four and a halfs have varied from 3⅝ down to 3⅛ premium, final ly rovering to 3¼, and five and-a-halfs have been negotiated to a limited extent only, at from 9⅛ to 9⅜, and then at 9⅛ premium. Today's closing pricewere—

4	per cents	102¼ to ⅜
4½	„	103¼ to ⅜
5½	„	109 to ⅛

Bank Shares have further improved, and Bengals are quite 10 rupees better, a considerable number having changed hands at 1,435. There has again been a strong demand for Nationals, carrying the cash price up to 118, and good differences have been paid for time. There has also been dealing in Agras at 92, and in Punjabs at 75.

Tea Shares remain much the same in price, but dealings have taken a wider range, and investors are beginning to look after them more freely. The week's transactions include Burkolas at 104 and 103, Central Terais at 80, 82, and 81 Coochbelas at 180, East. Indias at 85, Kalacherras at 126, Luckimpores at 135. Monacherras at 92, Singells at 138½ and 138, Bisnauth contributories at from 93 to 97, Holtas at 121 and 122, Singbulli and Murmahs at 7 premium, durrungs at 86, Eastern Cachars at 200, Kurseong and Darjeelings at 106, Pankabarees at 115, Bengals at 97½, Central Cachars at 163 and 164, and Kunchunpores at 91.

Spinning Mill share remains steady, and values are at least on a par with those of last week. Among the jute stocks, Barnagores have brought 100 and 101, Orientals 70 up to 78, Calcuttas 113, Fort Glosters 63 to 65, Howrahs 27 to 25 discount, and Budge-Budges 19 discount for original and 19 to 17 for new shares.

FOR LONDON.

Lambardy s, 9 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee.
Oriental s, 3,999 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co; 703 cwts myrabollams, Pragjee Vusta; 7 bales hides and skins, Rusubally Ally Ruza; 17 bales skins, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s, 5 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 50 cwts sandlewood, S N Talatee; 13½ cwts fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 108 bales cotton, Hajee John Abdool Khaluk.

HIGH COURT—19TH JUNE.

(Appeal before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Allubhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerbai vs Gorebai and others—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner.
458 72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.
566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Boevey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

510-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicaijee widow v Khoja Ruttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roycbing v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Lynch and Tobin.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara Killote C A v Ashabee widow and others—Chalk and Turner.
543 74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ruttonsey Laljee v Bhimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington Hore and Langly.
570-74—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Khutao Nathav Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington H re and Langly.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
643-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Kurk sondas Jumnadass and another.
353-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee. Act V of 1866.
592 74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
114-74—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Dorabjie Hormusjee
449-71—Rimington Hore and Langly—Vijbhoo andas Harribhoy vs Gangadass Toolsedass—Khunderow Morojee. Bottlewalla v Curetjee Hormusjee
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Camajee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
500-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hureelall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackerdass, Tyebjee and Sayani Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
388-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 16.

Haller, Ins Vet Surg, Bengal Special Stud Commission, on duty, from Umballa.
Kettlewell, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 17.

Bisset, Captain, Madras R A, on leave, on Matheran.

JUNE 18.

Peters, Surg, Bombay 2nd Grenadiers N I, on duty, from Muskat.
Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry H C, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Burge, Lieut Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Clutterbuck, Lieut Col, Bombay 56th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Batson, Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
MacDoell, Captain, Madras R A, on sick leave, to England.
Christie, Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Hallen, Ins Vet Surg, Bengal Special Stud Commission, on duty, to Shajanpore.
Cambier, Lieut, Madras R A, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, June* 15.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, Actg Dist and Session Judge, Godavery, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days from 31st May 1875 under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Louis Forbes to act as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, during the absence of the Honble J R Kindersley on leave, or until further orders—To take effect from the 27th June 1875.

Mr. William Henry Glenny to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, during the employment of Mr Forbes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Wellesley Lushington to act as Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr H T Ross on other duty, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ralph Sillery Benson, Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St George.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

S R Locke, Depy Colr in charge of the Treasury, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for three months, from or after 1st July next, under Section 12 Supplement of the Civil Leave Code.

D Timmappa, Depy Colr, Genl Duty, Kurnool, privilege leave for twenty days, in extension of that granted to him in the *Gazette* of the 13th April 1875.

Mr W Logan, Actg Colr and Mag of Malabar, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr D Buick, on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

Mr W S Foster, Actg Colr and Mag of the Godavery Dist delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr J Kelsall, the Actg Sub-Colr, on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Donald Maclean to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Chingleput, but to act as Under Secy to Government in the Depts under the Chief Secy during the employment of Mr. H E Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Donald Maclean to act as Canarese Translator to Govt during the absence of Mr J Sturrock on leave, or until further orders.

Surgn Daniel Robert Thompson, M D, to be Surgn of the 1st Dist Presidency, and Med Insr of Emigrants—with retrospective effect from 28th March 1875, or date of assuming charge.

Surgn Charles Sibthorpe to be Resident Surgn, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Madras Medical College, with retrospective effect from 28th March 1875, or date of assuming charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd R P Little, B A, to be Chaplain of Coimbatore, with charge of Calicut, with effect from the date of his delivering over charge of Bolarum to the Revd Mr Pratt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Grant, Asst Engr, to officiate as Dist Engr, Tinnevelly, during the absence on furlough of Mr J W Rundall, or until further orders.

The following postings are ordered:—

Mr C H T Norfor, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Tinnevelly to the Cuddapah Dist.

Mr W F Donaghue, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, from the Cuddapah to the Chingleput Dist.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr W V Baker, Supvr, 1st grade, from the South Arcot to the Madura Dist, on relief by Capt and Depy Comsy F Graham, to join at the public expense.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut Col E Cave, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Major Rupert Thomas Snow, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col, from the 8th June 1875.

Capt Charles Lewis Raikes, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 8th June 1875.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Maj Henry Hooper Foord and Charles Julien Ralph Bell, having completed twenty-six year's service, to be Lieut Col from the 9th June 1875.

Capt George Baillie Farrington and William Charles Plant, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majs, from the 9th June 1875.

The following List received from the India Office, is published:—

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave.

Col F T Haig, and Surgn-Maj T G Howell are permitted to return.

Capt S L Hunt is granted extension leave of 3 months, S C.

Surgn-Maj R Wilson is granted extension leave of 6 months, S C.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Maj Wilfred Hudleston, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the 13th June 1875.

Capt Peter Arding Van Homrigh, having completed twenty years service, to be Maj from the 12th June 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M. and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary, Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country,.....	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.	8-30 P.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday........	June 21	Monday	July 12

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BRADLEY—June 13th, at Doddpore, Kheree, Oudh, the wife of Mr. J. H. Bradley, of a daughter.

GOLDIE—June 13th, at Kempetow, Ootacamund, the wife of Lieutenant Mark Goldie, Royal Engineers, of a Son.

SLATER—June 11th, at Dalhousie, the wife of J. S. Slater, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SASSOON—AARON—June 13th, at "Beath Ael" Synagogue, Calcutta, the 10th of Sivan, 5635 by the Rev. A. Y. Gubboy, Joseph, eldest son of Sir Albert David Sassoon, Knight, C. S. I., of Bombay, to Rebecca Madeline, only daughter of the late Jacob Aaron, Esq.—No Cards.—India, China, and English Papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—June 14th, at Harewood. Emma Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, aged 14 months.

PIRIE—June 14th, at Lucknow, Claude Hamilton, son of A. H. Pirie, Esq., Canning College, aged 13 months and 5 days.

TYRRELL—June 11th, at Guntoor, Theresa Wallace, the beloved daughter of Surgeon and Mrs. S. M. Tyrrell, aged 1 year and 13 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

THE Forecast of expenditure from extraordinary funds on Railways and Irrigation Works, just published in the *Gazette of India*, affords materials for an instructive comparison, as to cost and time of construction, between Guaranteed and State Railways; and it also throws a much needed light on the working of the Government of India's new financial policy. We learn from the tables appended to the Forecast that the whole capital raised, or to be raised, by the Guaranteed Companies amounts to £96,079,600, and that the last instalments will be withdrawn in the present financial year. For this sum the companies have constructed 6,040½ miles of railway, of which a portion of about one-eighth is laid with a double line. As is well known, however, the capital accounts of the principal companies were closed some time ago; and the expenditure now going on is confined to the Eastern Bengal and Oudh and Rohilkund lines. In order to institute a fair comparison between the old and the new system, we must, therefore, go back to the time when most of the companies were working at full pressure. Mr. Juland Danvers, in his Railway Report for 1873-74, gives at page 17 a statement of the amounts spent by the various companies in each year from 1849-50 to 1873-74; and from this statement it appears that during the ten years, from 1859 to 1869, when the works of construction of all the great companies were in full activity, the annual expenditure often exceeded £7,000,000, and the average for each of the ten years was just £6,000,000. We would ask our readers to bear these figures in mind, and to think what is meant by the regular expenditure of six millions sterling a year of English capital on Indian Railways, when we come to consider the mode in which money is now raised for such works. But meanwhile let us deal with Mr. Danvers's figures for the whole period of 25 years over which his statement extends, and in which the companies spent £92,417,739, or at the average rate of £3,700,000 a year. The length of line open on the Guaranteed Railways at the end of 1873-74 was 5,566 miles, so that construction had gone on at the average rate of 222 miles a year. Now, turning to the State Railways, we find from the statistical abstract presented to Parliament (for the information is not given with the "Forecast") that the State began to invest in Railways entirely on its own account in 1868-69, when it tried its prentice hand on the Calcutta and South-Eastern line on which it threw away the nice little sum of £534,540. The State Railway Department is now in full swing, and it calculates that by the end of the financial year 1879-80 it will have completed 2,372 miles—of which two-thirds will be on the narrow gauge—at a cost of £22,183,675. Reckoning from the date of the State's first purchase, these figures give an average yearly expenditure for the twelve years of £1,850,000, with an average length of line constructed each year of only 198 miles. The results of the comparison may be more clearly stated in this form:—

	Average length of line built each year.	Average yearly expenditure	Average cost per mile
	miles.	£	£
Guaranteed Rys.	222	3,700,000	16,666
State Railways	198	1,850,000	9,343

N.B.—The cost comes out at just £16,000 a mile for the guaranteed lines, if the figures of the Forecast (6,040½ miles for £96,079,600) be taken instead of Mr. Danvers's figures for outlay up to 31st March 1874.

These statistics can hardly be regarded as very creditable to the State Railway Department, which was constituted for the purpose of giving the country vigorous management combined with economy. The rate of over £9,000 a mile cannot but be considered excessive, when we recall the promises with which we were mocked six years ago. It may, no doubt, fairly be pleaded on behalf of the Department that the change of gauge on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern lines, sanctioned by Lord Salisbury last year, has involved an unexpected increase of expenditure; but, on the other hand, the estimates are still in great part conjectural, and, when the work is done, we shall probably discover that it has cost a good deal more than was estimated. But, taking the figures as they stand, we doubt if a Guaranteed Company would not have built all the State Railways for less than £9,000 a mile. The heavy expenditure on the guaranteed lines took place in the earlier years of railway enterprize in this country, when Engineers were required to make roads and organize labour before even attempting to construct embankments, bridges, and tunnels capable of resisting the destroying influences of a climate of which they knew nothing. When they had successfully surmounted all difficulties, and had enabled the companies to reduce expenditure to a *minimum*, the State Railway Department stepped into possession of the rich inheritance of their accumulated experience; and now it turns out that, with all these advantages, and with the use of the existing lines to carry its stores and rolling stock wherever they are wanted, this Department cannot construct a mile of railway for less than £9,300, or achieve a greater rate of progress than is indicated by the opening of 200 miles a year. After this exposure of what the State Railway Department is really doing, we trust we have heard the last of the errors of Guaranteed Companies.

It may, however, be contended that the rate of progress is necessarily dependent on the amount of money allotted for railway construction by the State, and the public has not, we believe, realized the magnitude of the change that has come over the financial policy of the Government of India as regards this branch of expenditure. We have already shown that during the ten years, 1860 to 1869, the companies spent six millions a year on construction. Since 1869 the expenditure of the companies has fallen off, on account of the completion of the main lines and the refusal of Government to grant any more guarantees; while the State expenditure has steadily increased. Mr. Danvers tells us that "a sum of £4,010,434 was "expended on the construction of railways "during the year 1873, £2,027,337 by the Gov-"ernment on State lines, and £1,983,009 "by the Guaranteed Companies." Taking from the Forecast the figures for succeeding years, we get the following results:—

Average yearly expenditure by Guaranteed Companies when in full activity			£6,000,000
Total Expenditure in 1873-74.	State	£2,027,337	
	Companies.	£1,983,009	
			£4,010,346
Ditto. in 1874-75.	State	£3,102,050	
	Companies .	£ 432,300	
			£3,534,350
Ditto. in 1875-76 (estimate)	State	£2,965,000	
	Companies.	£ 920,300	
			£3,885,300
Ditto by State in each year from 1876-77 to 1879-80, expenditure by Companies having wholly ceased....			£2,700,000

Thus, although we have only up to this time 6,000 miles of railway open in India, the capital to be invested in such undertakings has been reduced by the Government from six millions a year to less than half that amount; and, under the improved plan of borrowing, not even a rupee of this latter sum is foreign capital. The old system helped to enrich, the new can only help to impoverish India. The boast of the Government is that, by limiting the annual outlay from extraordinary funds on Railways and Irrigation to £4,000,000, it will avoid causing any increase of annual charge on the revenues of India. To effect this object, the Government does not scruple to refuse its assent to the immediate construction of lines which are not only likely to have a remunerative traffic of their own, but which would greatly improve the commercial prospects of lines already constructed, besides being of essential service to the State for the carriage of troops and stores. Thus, for instance, the grants not only for this but for next year are already allotted, without any provision having been made for beginning operations on the Western Rajpootana line, which is the necessary complement of the Bombay and Baroda Railway and is also the shortest and safest road of communication between Bombay and the North West. We cannot, therefore, expect that anything will be done with this line till 1877-78, though it might be constructed by that time if the Baroda Company were allowed to go on with it now. There seems to be an opinion prevalent among officials at Simla that it is sound economy to postpone one line which would pay till another has been constructed in some other part of the country; but there is no earthly reason why several Railways should not be constructed at the same time, and no policy could really be more shortsighted and wasteful than that which seemingly finds favour with Lord Northbrook of starving great provinces by leaving their railways incomplete or unattempted for years, in order to carry out the principle of spending only a certain sum a year and not borrowing any of it in England.

Has the Government of India ever considered the significance of its own figures, which show that the net charge against revenue on account of the Guaranteed Railways, which is estimated at £1,684.000 for this year, will be reduced to £1,215,000 in 1879-80? Has it reflected that the former sum represents interest at the rate of only 1¾ per cent. and the latter at the rate of only 1¼ per cent., on the total guaranteed capital of £96,000,000? Is it not an absurdity to stop the importation of capital which we can get at so cheap a rate? But the whole benefit to India of using foreign capital for the construction of reproductive works which yield a direct return on the money invested does not appear on the face of these figures. Going back a number of years, we find that in 1863-64 India paid on account of railway interest £1,669,283, or almost precisely the sum she is paying this year, and much more than she will pay five years hence. But the amount of railway capital raised up to 1864 was only £50,000,000, whereas now it is £94,000,000, and five years hence it will be £96,000,000. It follows that *forty-six millions of English capital have been imported into India since 1864 by the Guaranteed Railway Companies without entailing the addition of a single rupee to the annual payments for interest, but rather with the result of reducing them.* This is a sufficient answer to critics who imagine that an increase of debt necessarily means an increase of interest. If the borrowed capital is judiciously invested, it may and ought to enrich both borrower and lender. True, we may have to repay the capital some day; but look meanwhile what it will have done to stimulate the growth of the country's prosperity. Depend upon it, the financial policy which disregards such considerations and arrests the legitimate development of railway enterprize is a pennywise and pound-foolish policy which can do no good to India.

THE NEW EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many letters have recently appeared, advocating the above, and every one seems to agree that the present premises are disgraceful, and that Government neglects its duty in not at once deciding on building a Hospital worthy of the city of Bombay. I should like very much to know why this matter has been so long delayed. I believe Sir Bartle Frere's Government was sincerely desirous of carrying out this much-needed public work, and had his term of office been prolonged, we should most likely long ere this have been provided with a refuge in sickness fit for Europeans. If the Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of a sufficient sum, how comes it that the local Government can never find the money? Is it the case that the former hospital in Rampart Row was sold for a large sum, and that the funds have never been applied to their legitimate end? Have they been diverted to other purposes? If the Government has all along been so hard up that it has been obliged to leave its European poor to be treated when sick in any old shed, where did the money come from for the palatial house at Gunnesh Khind, for the highly useful Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, and for the very remunerative, Elphinstone and other properties? Where also did the money come from for the palaces the clerks in public offices now work in, and even the handsome stables (which have never been used) provided for the horses of these same clerks and others! Surely it is high time for all of us who pretend to any interest in our poorer brethren to cry shame.

ANOTHER MERCHANT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 17TH JUNE.

AT last the rain has fallen. It came on without any fuss; none of your thunder and lightning, but a well-bred downpour, which has laid the dust and freshened us up a bit. People have for the most part descended from the mountains, whither they had fled to be at rest, and the bandstands are surrounded by the "beauty" and "et cetera." The Fusiliers band gave us a most delightful serenade on their parade ground last Tuesday evening, by moonlight, and the rain politely kept away till it was over. It is cool and cloudy to-day, just as it should be.

On the 10th there was some very fair racing, the first of the season, which promises to be "jolly." A most deliberate murder was committed by a police sepoy, in the bazaar, the other day. He cut a woman's throat in a remarkably cool manner and then delivered himself up. He has been sent across the deep blue sea for life, and will pass the rest of his days in company with similar artists, more or less distinguished. He was walking with a friend, and caught sight of the woman, wife or acting wife, I'm not sure which. He went up to her, as sh was talking with another sepoy, and interrupted the conversation by cutting her windpipe.

There are rumours of a fancy ball this season, and people are already speculating on gaieties.

We hope Madras, or Calcutta, or both, will send crews to row in our Regatta, but we fear it is not probable. Bangalore, though it has a boat club, has never been energetic enough to send a crew to Poona. If the other Presidencies only knew what a glorious river we have, and how well we should treat them and how certain they are to beat us, they would most assuredly come and try their luck; for it is all luck, you know.

THE HILLS, 16TH JUNE.

A LARGE range and grand, the hills of Western India. I last wrote from that very prime hill station Panchgunny, which is now at its best while Mahableshwur is shut up, being quite uninhabitable except by monkeys, or beings with some approach to that family. Matheran from (or at) which place I am writing, has, within the last two days, become about as monsoonish as Mahableshwur, so I, being here, may not be far removed from the family above referred to, and I had better at once say I would not have the remark considered as pointed. As far as I understand, you have not got the monsoon yet in Bombay, although a letter to me at Panchgunny, dated the 1st, said the monsoon had burst while it was being written, and the telegraph here announced it as having burst in Bombay five days ago, while a letter I received yesterday says it has not burst yet. We are having great larks with the clouds up here, and they with us. They split up and come in at your doors and windows and out at others, leaving a wet kiss on the face of your watch, or on anything else they come into contact with. These were little playful skittish freaks a few days ago, but they are now assuming another character. What was a little local sally intermixed with a burst of laughing sunshine, are now something more serious. The first may be compared to your correspondent Ada, the second to your other correspondent the handsome Jane Smith. I had not thought of these fair ones when I wrote of the wet kiss on the face, &c. They have saved me a deal of thought for similes. I shall have something more to say about them presently.

I need hardly say there are very few people left here besides the Superintendent. A list would hardly interest your readers unless the name of your correspondent was put in italics, and that would not do. Suffice it that those who left six days or more ago must have exchanged something very delightful for something decidedly unpleasant if they went to Bombay or anywhere else. Thermometer at noon yesterday 73°; at 7 this morning 68°. Walks between the clouds (!) sublime and invigorating. Effects from the points beautiful, and so much out of the ordinary as to be remarkable. Five hundred feet below, a grand mass moving steadily with the wind in a measured course till it is borne against Louisa Point, when the "really handsome" mass rises perpendicularly in the air soaring majestically like—like—Jane Smith when she ran against Ada Point. These ladies really help me wonderfully, for Louisa was looking like Ada—very "retiring," and the "really handsome" mass was accompanied with just about as much thunder and lightning as escaped Jane, and discharged it on Louisa just as Jane did on Ada. After this sharp collision the "really handsome" resumed her wonted course and left the "retiring" Ada as she was before, murmuring: "perhaps I observe more of what is going on around me than I should do if I were louder," like that bouncer.

I want to say something about these fair ones because they are Matheran property. It was here that the fixed air was bottled. It was not till they got to Bombay that the heat blew out the corks and let the effervescence escape.

Now, the fact is that Ada is all my eye, and Jane all my elbow (for the rest—never mind), still I will back Ada for a place if she will not deplore her own modesty. She may not *fetch* like some others, but she will fetch to better purpose.

Ada cannot make out "whether it is the *custom of the country*, or owing to *the climate*, or *what* is the cause of it." There is no doubt that custom and climate have to do with it, but *what* is the principal cause. She may rely on that.

Ada should keep in mind that the very fact of married women being married is evidence that they are *fetching*, and if they go on fetching after marriage—well, there are those whose concern it is. Ada and her class have to find out how far they are fetching. It is not the fastest fetchers that are the surest carriers. I have known some first-rate blood-hunters who were always well up at the end, but were very bad wine carriers after dinner.

So with the young lady fetchers. The best fetchers are those who can carry home. Ada will do that if she will simply be natural and not let her best friend know that she wrote to the *Gazette*. If it is not known it will have done no harm; indeed it will have done some good, if people will look at Jane Smith's letter, and the glaring way in which she exposes herself in it. She avows at the very outset of her letter that her doings are such that "a *modest* girl" "has no business to take notice of." An immodest girl—if she were only *sufficiently* immodest—might perhaps find nothing to notice in it, but a girl like Ada would be likely to be struck by the conduct of Jane Smith who avows "the reason why I *enjoy* and *court* the society of other men than my husband."

It would seem that Jane has still some fetching power or she could hardly write like that. It is marvellous! Fancy having fetched Smith in the first instance, and having not only fetched but carried him (wine and all?) Then having fetched, by way of interlude, fourteen little Smiths. (By the powers!!) What must her age be? unless she has fetched three or four Smitheens at a time! Well, that's hardly fair perhaps. But fancy at her age (*or any age*) boasting that her motive is to cut out the girls! Verily, Jane, you must be a beautiful model of a mother!

Good-bye, Ada; continue to be natural.

Jane, would you mind spending an hour in your nursery, or in writing a letter to your eldest girl at home; and, if the latter, would you mind doing us the little favour to publish it?

As *my* little interlude, I beg to announce that eight inches of rain have fallen. I feel quite refreshed.

As I reached Matheran only a few days ago it must have been a consolation to you to get Maguire to write to you, and so well too! Really, he spins out his verses as a common man would common prose. I am glad I was not here; I should have made a mess of those scrimmages, even in prose, and as for verse! by the ghost of Barham! I shake.

That last verse of Maguire's is flicking! It is so applicable to such a lot of cases in India.

Seeing the number of rhymes he had to make, it is not astonishing (and yet it *is* because he has done them so well) that in verse 16 he gives *go* as a rhyme to *say*. If the second line ended *do not know*, instead of *cannot say*, the rhyme would be all right. Than in verse 18, line two ends with *fair* and line four with *joke*, whereas they ought to rhyme. The second line might end with *bloke*, but that would be awkward to apply to a lady, and it was perhaps the lovely girl in roses, who had smashed Maguire. Well, suppose the fourth line ran: Sure it's no joke to catch cold in the air. But Maguire has perhaps altered both to his own liking before now.

I was without back papers for some days. What a feeling of want that occasions! There is an old saying *vede Napoli e poi more*. You might say; *don't see* your *Gazette* and then die.

I have been shut in for twenty-four hours, all along of part of those eight inches. Very dark all day and I could not see to read or write. Result—the two P's—and when the lamps came this letter.

17—Glorious Morning. The Funnel and neat's tongue quite distinct. No water over the great fall yet.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 15TH JUNE.

FOR some time past the missionaries connected with the Christ Church Mission have been delivering lectures on religious subjects at the request of a large portion of the educated natives of this place. The Rev. Mr. Sheldon, while here, delivered a series of lectures, which were not only attended by the natives, for whom they were specially meant, but also by a number of European ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Shirt, who has succeeded Mr. Sheldon, has kindly consented to continue these fortnightly lectures. The last one that he gave in the Government Maharattee school-house was on Saturday, the 12th instant. The subject he has chosen was a most interesting one. I give you a short sketch of it.

The lecturer began by stating that objections to a truth might often be urged with the very greatest sincerity by people who were unacquainted with the circumstances surrounding that truth; and instanced in illustration the case of the late King of Burma, who dismissed a traveller from his presence rather summarily, because he had so far presumed upon the King's credulity as to tell him, that in one country, which he had visited, the water was sometimes found as hard as stone. In the same way a Lancashire peasant on visiting the seaside for the first time in his life, became very indignant when informed by a fisherman, whose boat was stand ing high and dry, that the sea would come up and fetch his boat. The poor peasant asked the fisherman if he had mistaken him for an idiot.

Christianity when presented to Mahomedans is liable to provoke similar feelings to those just instanced. The objections raised may appear foolish to one with a larger vision than that possessed by the objector, but that does not remove the necessity of meeting them. The objections dwelt upon were such as had often been urged in the presence of the lecturer by Mahomedans in Sind.

Briefly stated they were these. "The Chistians eat swine's flesh," "Christianity is abrogated," "the Christian religion does not fix hours of prayer," "the Gospel has been corrupted by the Christians," "Christianity has no saints." "Christians do not circumcise," "Christianity allows only one wife," "and it does not state what food is clean and what is unclean."

It may be sufficient to notice the answers to two of these objections.

(1.) "The Christians have corrupted the Gospels." If this were true one would expect that they would have corrupted it so as to shield their own shortcomings and sins, seeing the high standard of morality that is set forth in the gospels; but this is not alleged against Christians by Mahomedans. They say that the Christians have cut out of the gospel every prediction referring to the coming of Mahomed. In proof of their assertion they have never brought forward any old manuscript or version of the New Testament: their failing to do this is a tacit consent that they are aware of the weakness of their position. As a matter of fact we can appeal to four ancient Greek manuscripts still in existence, written before Mahomed was born, which bear no trace of any prophecy referring to Mahomed as a prophet that was to come from God. These manuscripts were made in different countries; there could therefore have been no systematic arrangement to corrupt these manuscripts, especially at a time when every church possessed its manuscript copy of the gospels and was thus in a position to detect any fraud which copyists might have attempted upon them. But in addition to these Greek manuscripts we have versions of the New Testament made as far back as the second century after Christ. These two are as silent as our own translation: they, in fact, contain no words that could possibly be construed in favour of Mahomed's claims. If ancient witnesses, which by their very nature cannot lie, give no evidence in favour of the Mahomedan assertion, we must rationally conclude that their charge is not only not proved, but that it is disproved.

(2.) The objection that Christianty has no saints must not be left unanswered, because it is urged by uneducated men. But what are the saints of which they boast, and how are they canonized?

The shrine of Udera Lal is a case in question. Mahomedans worship at his tomb, because he became—according to their story—a Mahomedan and worked many miracles to prove that Mahomedanism is from God: but Hindoos also go to the same tomb; and they tell us that they worship there because he did not become a Mahomedan, but worked many miracles by which he protected himself and his people from Mahomedan oppression. Where evidence is so conflicting it may be considered very doubtful what sort of a saint the man was. It would be easy to point to another tomb in Sind erected over the remains of a *bhang*-drinking Peer who is fast passing into a saint by the diligent circulation of accounts of miracles wrought by the said man while alive, and the many answers to prayers which are being daily vouchsafed to those who worship at the tomb. By this process we get an illustration of the Hindi proverb, "Ek pâud do kbâj"—a saint is made, and those who keep the tomb make a large fortune.

Christianity surely does not want saints of this class, men whose highest inspiration sprang from deep draughts of *bhang*.

(FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 17TH JUNE.

THE Court astrologers at last agreed and they fixed yesterday for the long looked-for day for the installation of the new Gaekwar. It is always difficult to bring these Court astrologers to agree about an auspicious day, but Sir T. Madava Rao after all succeeded in getting a unanimous verdict from these sages that Wednesday was the most auspicious day in this month, and that two o'clock was the proper time for placing the Prince on the *gadee*. Preparations had already been made in the morning to go through the religious part of the affair, and the Brahmins had brought the sacred waters of the Ganges as well as the waters of the mighty ocean. The Prince was afterwards several times bathed with these holy waters, while family priests with a band of half naked Brahims constantly kept reciting the Vedic hymns. Men, women, and children in the city at about 12 o'clock in the day turned out strong in their gay holiday clothes and occupied all the coigns of vantage in and about the palace. In fact the Police had great difficulty in keeping the way clear for the great magnates of the city. At about 1 o'clock the people invited to the durbar began coming in. At the door of the palace H. H. the Gaekwar's Highlanders were drawn up while the Poona Horse and a company of the 9th N. I. were posted opposite the palace as a guard of honor. Further on a big elephant with huge kettle-drums was placed, and a batch of horses, with small drums on their backs; beside them a crowd of native pipers stood and blew discordant sounds from their curiously-shaped silver instruments. After the sirdars, daruckdars and mankerees had occupied their proper and respective seats, Sir T. Madava Rao made his appearance and was received by them all standing and was afterwards conducted to his seat with due honors and solemnity at the foot of the *gadee*. Sir T. Madava Rao looked exceedingly pleased, and his simple white dress and pugree, with no other decorations, but those of the C.S.I., formed a striking contrast to the gaudy and barbaric display of gold and pearls of the surrounding sirdars. A few minutes before two o'clock young Syajeerao Gaekwar Sana Khasgel Sumshar Bahadoor was led into the durbar with sweet little Tarabaee, and exactly as it struck two Sir T. Madava Rao seated them on the *gadee* while every one in the durbar remained standing, three *feu de jois* were fired by the soldiers below, and the silver and gold battery each fired a salute of 21 guns. The young Maharaja preserved a solemn appearance equal to the occasion, and Tarabai, too, looked serious, and imitating his example. The young Prince wore a rich silk dress embroidered with gold and the usual red turban adorned with a rich aigrette of emeralds from one side of which hung a bunch of pearls. He had also a single necklace of diamonds round his neck; and, in fact, the whole of his rich costume matched very well with the gold embroidered *gadee* on which he was seated. Sir T. Madava Rao then rose up and presented a number of rich dresses to the Maharaj from himself as well as from other sirdars, and afterwards each sirdar paid according to his means and position the *nuzzuranas* in gold and silver. The Maharaja only touched them with his hand and the portly looking Gunputrao Mahajun had great difficulty in collecting the *nuzzers*, which altogether represent a very large sum indeed. As is usual on such occasions, the new Gaekwar gave away sunnuds or grants for religious purposes. The big ancient dagger to which the State seal is attached was then brought in with great solemnity and placed on a cloth of gold, and the five grants or sunnuds under sign manual of the Maharaja was then and there sealed. A separate sunnud or grant for Rs. 72,000 a year was also sealed and given to Sir T. Madava Rao as the Dewan's allowance. The durbar was then brought to a close by the distribution of *uttur*, rosewater, and *pan soparee*. H. H. Jumnabaee and her able Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao, ought to be congratulated that on this happy occasion they both took an opportunity of recognising the young and intelligent adopted son of the former popular Dewan, Govindrao Roray, whose important services to H. H. Khunderao Maharaj and the British Government, especially during the eventful period of the Indian Mutiny, have received a fitting recognition from both the Governments.

With all this Oriental pomp, splendour, solemnities and ceremonies, the whole durbar was altogether a tame affair, and the whole thing passed off in dead silence, the except the screachings of half a dozen *nautch* girls.

At 5 o'clock again there was a grand durbar when Sir Richard Meade and his party were received by Sir T. Madava Rao on the steps and conducted by him to their seats in the Durbar Hall. A silver chair was specially placed for Sir Richard Meade. He shortly afterwards read out the *Khareeta* from H. E. the Viceroy, congratulating Ranee Saheb Jumnabaee and the people of Baroda on the happy occasion of the last adoption. He then presented a dress of honour to Sir T. Madava Rao. The Maharaja also presented him with a dress of honour consisting of a valuable pearl necklace and an aigrette of pearls. Sir Richard Meade then in a short speech congratulated the Baroda State in securing the services of so able a Dewan and exhorted the sirdars, as well as the other officers of the Gaekwar to assist him in carrying out the onerous duties of Dewan, particularly in such a distracted State as Baroda. The durbar closed with the usual *pan soparee* and *uttur* about 6 o'clock.

This morning the grand procession or "sowaree" was formed. The Gaekwar on such occasions visits the temples as well as the graves of his fathers. The procession left the palace at seven o'clock. The Gaekwar with Tarabaee was seated in the gold howda with Sir Tanjore behind. It was a huge elephant that carried the gay howda and was literally loaded with gold trappings and ornaments. Gaily caparisoned horses, elephants, &c. followed the big elephant. In front were the regimental bands and the Poona Horse, while there was no end of native musicians. The police ought to be praised, for everything passed off without any accident. It is to be noted here that the two claimants, Gunputrao and Khunderao, although invited to the Durbar, did not choose to come there.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From what has appeared in the English and Indian journals, about the Head Office management of the "Positive Life Company," I agree with "Fair Play" in your issue lately, that the extravagant expenses are what might have been expected under the circumstances! This is certainly poor consolation for those connected with the Positive Office. I would advise "Fair Play" to study the *Englishman's* able article on the "Positive's" accounts for last year, given in a recent issue of your paper. After he has done this he will, I am sure, not write such nonsense as he did in his recent letter.

What about the present managing director (Mr Barrow) having spent £2,000 *only* on his nice little jaunt in India, when £500 was ample. However, thank goodness, I have nothing now to do with the Positive, either as a shareholder or policyholder.

The Positive has certainly introduced the new system of extravagance with a vengeance.

On comparing the prospectus of our local company, the "Oriental," with the "Positive," I find it contains all its advantages and many more of greater importance to policyholders and shareholders, and yet I find the preliminary expenses of the "Oriental" were under £100. What a contrast between the two companies!

Whatever the old system of life assurance may be, it is generally conducted on sound and economical principles, which are to be preferred to needless extravagance.

The new business of the "Postive" has not been unprecedented. The late, "Albert" did business in India, and at very much less expense, yet owing to the bad management at the Head Office, it came to grief, and then the trust funds of the Indian branches had to be handed over to the Head Office to be divided, notwithstanding their boast, that they were irrevocably fixed in India by trust deeds; and I believe this is the case with all companies established in England with branches in India. The Court of Chancery steps in when anything goes wrong and claims the spoil!

I would not be the least surprised to see "Master Fair Play" hauled "overs the coals" for the following remarks in his letter of the inst.:—"The business of the 'Royal' is conducted on the old and objectionable principle of allowing the directors to *manipulate* the life funds." This is strong writing for "Fair Play" and with that comment, I will continue my subject.

The fact of having a large paid up capital is no criterion of success in life assurance business. A large capital, when a Life Assurance Company is properly and honourably managed by men possessing the requisite knowledge, becomes a drag and an incumbrance.

The advertisements of the "Positive" give a list of successful offices showing their original paid up capital, and insinuate that these offices were unable to obtain more, the fact being that such acquisition was not wanted, and would have been detrimental to the success of the business.

Many an unsound institution, as is well known, has been able to secure capital far beyond its requirements. It is certainly convenient to have it, in the case of the Positive, when its expenses have been more than those of any other Life Assurance Company in the world.

One might as well compare "a haulk to cheese," as compare the "Positive" with the "Royal" at any rate.

Further comment is unnecessary.

"THEMS MY "PO S TIVE' SENTIMENS."

OUR last Importation of CHINTZS & CRETONNES, comprising some of the Prettiest Patterns received of late, are well worthy of Inspection. Patterns will be sent for approval on application to WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

NOWSHERA STATION THREATENED WITH A FLOOD.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH JUNE.

In consequence of a rock obstruction in the Cabul river, there are grave apprehensions for the station of Nowshera.

The Officer Commanding has received orders to be ready to move towards the range of hills in the vicinity of the barracks should there be any appearance of a flood.

THE LATE LIEUT. HARRISON.

Lieutenant Harrison, 15th Hussars, who died lately at Simla, was a brother of the late registrar, High Court, Punjab, who died shortly before at the same station, both of them from abscess on the liver.

The rains have ceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RANGOON, 18TH JUNE, NOON.

It is rumoured here, with some appearance of truth, that large numbers of Chinese troops are being concentrated at Manwyne.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The recent intervention of England and Russia at Berlin has been interpreted at St. Petersburg as a raprochement between the two countries.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91⅜
4½ do do	92¼
5½ do do	99
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103¼
Bar Silver..........................	55⅝

The sums of £350,000 and £139,000 have been paid into Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the Week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes £11,625,000 Inc £1,437,500.
Bills Discounted £18,312,500 Dec £1,750,000.
Bullion........ £23,875,000 Inc £937,500.
Departure.—For Bombay via Suez Canal, Zerbino.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18TH JUNE, 7-20 A.M.

Steamer Deccan, from Aden, arrived.

3-28 P.M.

Mail steamer Sunda, from Bombay, arrived.

THE receipts from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £137,389. Of this amount Bengal opium has contributed £136,701, and Malwa £688.

IT is reported by the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. Justice Pontifex will leave for Europe soon after the arrival of Sir Richard Garth, and that there is little probability of his returning to Calcutta. This statement will cause sincere regret to his many friends.

THE cotton season is now over and the returns show that the crop consisted of 311,309 bales, being an increase of 8,128 bales over last year and 67,121 over the year 1872-73. The monsoon has now set in and sowing has commenced. The official statements will be found in another column.

THE retirement from Bombay of one of our oldest mercantile houses cannot pass without notice. In our advertising columns will be found a notice from Messrs. Lawrence and Co. that they intend to close their Bombay branch of the Liverpool firm at the end of the present month. We cannot but regret the removal of so old a landmark from Bombay and trust that the unsatisfactory state of trade generally has not alone made the step necessary.

THE office of Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee, which was filled up, to the surprise of everyone, two years ago by the appointment of a gentleman from England, has again become vacant. Under the somewhat unusual circumstances of the last appointment which are well known, and which will be in the recollection of many, a good deal of interest is naturally being felt in the selection that the Government of Bombay will now make. The Government will doubtless avoid this time the charge of having acted unfairly to one at least of the claimants.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that at Panwell, on the other side of the harbour, cholera is prevailing to such an extent that from fifteen to twenty people are dying daily. Considering the small population of Panwell, this is a very large proportion of mortality, and we hope the authorities will see that the population are properly supplied with medical aid. An epidemic of cholera so close at hand as Panwell is sufficient to make Bombay feel rather uncomfortable. Perhaps it would be as well to take precautions against cholera patients being landed at Carnac Bunder.

THE news report from Aden extends from the 3rd to the 9th June 1875, and supplies the following items :—

27,171 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of May. Of these 596 brought coffee, 891 fruits and vegetables, 8,763 wood and charcoal, 5,537 fodder, 1,473 gram and pulse, 9,217 drinking water and 694 miscellaneous loads.

The Russian corvette Bayan is in port, bound for China.

The weather is unusually warm; but the health of the troops and the civil population continues good.

WE learn that Major General Hough has had some very good sport at Champaneer, at the foot of Powanghur, a large hill about twenty-five miles from Baroda which is occasionally used by the Barodaites as a sanitarium. He went out alone about three weeks ago, and notwithstanding the dismal predictions of several gentlemen who told him that a party of sportsmen had gone over the ground a few days before and had been compelled to return with an empty bag, he succeeded in killing two fine large bears and badly wounding a third, which he could not secure as he was driven back by the rains.

THE Commission, composed of four doctors, which left Bagdad on the news that plague had broken out on the Turco-Persian frontier, has, according to the *Levant Herald*, informed the Sanitary Board, by a telegram dated Semova, May 5, that three cases had been discovered at Divanieh and three at Favar. At Humour-Igriz the Commission had examined several persons who were in course of recovery from this disagreeable malady. At Senefieh the disease caused 100 deaths in a population of 1,500. The authorities had, with an energy that will surprise our local authorities at home, ordered all the clothes of the victims to be burned, and had taken other precautionary measures. From Hama, in Syria, Dr. Pestalozzi, the medical officer of Beyrout, states that beyond two cases of cholera already reported, this malady has entirley ceased.

WE are glad to hear that cholera is rapidly disappearing in Baroda. While the epidemic lasted medical men and officers had an exceedingly trying time of it in endeavouring to keep the disease out of camp. Dr. Boustead, the Staff Surgeon, recently sent in a report to Sir Richard Meade, describing the precautions which had been taken to keep down the disease, and calling attention to the excellent service rendered by Drs. Lewis, Stock, Mackay, and Barren, and Sir Richard Meade, in acknowledging the report, thanked Dr. Boustead and his *confreres* for the great measure of success which had attended their efforts to mitigate the mortality from cholera. Perhaps, however, it would be too early yet to congratulate the people of Baroda on the disappearance of cholera from their vicinity, for a few days ago Captain Birch, of the 9th N. I., was seriously attacked by cholera and had a narrow escape with his life, while on Friday night last, in the comparatively near station of Ahmedabad, Captain Marshall succumbed to the disease.

THE Rangoon papers contain some accounts of the capture of Nga Poung, information of which event was received by telegram a few days ago and published. Nga Poung was the ringleader of the party who murdered Col. Hamilton. He was captured by Mr. Inspector Stacey, of the Rangoon Police, on Saturday, the 5th instant, in the town of Poozoondoung. Nga Poung had found the jungle of late too hot for him, and thought he would be safer in town than where he was being so eagerly searched for in the interior. With his usual audacity he transferred himself to the busy haunts of men in Poozoondoung and Mr. Stacey, on information received, at once proceeded to the house and apprehended him. Nga Poung was occupied in sharpening a dha, and had the apprehension been less cleverly made, he would have doubtless used it with effect on his captor. A reward of Rs. 500 had been offered for his capture, but although his informants should be liberally paid, something better than mere money will probably be in store for the Inspector who has been so fortunate to render such good service at a critical time.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* sends an interesting contribution to the history of military despatches. He says :—"You quote the Assaye despatch of the late Duke of Wellington—then Sir Arthur Wellesley—in contrast to the Naga "tall talk." Let me contribute, as a still greater contrast, the despatch of an ancestor of mine, which reported results not inferior to those achieved by the Ashantee or Naga campaigns (?) or by any other of the armed picnics of modern days for which crosses and orders, stars and garters, medals and clasps, have been so liberally bestowed that it is by no means uncommon to see men whose breasts are covered with decorations, but whose experience of war and its dangers has not exceeded that to which they would be exposed in a game of Kriegspiel. This is the despatch to which I have referred :—

H. M. S. Canterbury,
Off Syracuse, Augt. 16th (N. S.) 1718.

Sir,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were on this coast as per margin.

Captured.	*Destroyed.*
1 60-gun ship	1 54-gun ship
2 50 ,, ,,	2 40 ,, ,,
1 44 ,, ,,	1 36 ,, ,,

I am, &c.,
G. WALTON.

To Adm. Sir George Byng, R. N.

MADRAS is unfortunate in her Governors. Not one gives entire satisfaction to the Madras press, unless, perchance, his career be cut short unexpectedly by a sudden and fatal illness, and then the Madras press exhausts the English language in the use of praise-conveying words. Now Madras has an *interim* Governor who apparently practices petty economies and generally misconducts himself. The *Madras Mail* proposes the introduction of men of some ability into the Legislative Council, and remarks that "Mr. R. S. Ellis is a strong man rather mentally than physically, and fears are entertained that he will not be able to remain much longer in India. Just now he is doing good service by acting as a skid on the Robinsonian wheels, and if he would only stand up more manfully against the petty economies that are rendering the present interim Government contemptible in public estimation, he would deserve well both of the public, and of the crotchety gentleman who has not yet got over his astonishment at finding himself Governor. There probably never was a Local Government that was thought less of by the official and non-official community, than the Government that is now badmintonising at Ootacamund."

THE Madras Government have made a donation of Rs. 1,800 to the Black Town Industrial School, and have also sanctioned the issue of a small quantity of tools to the institution from the stores. The school was reported on by the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, who made the following remarks :—"The school was opened in November, and fifty-two boys have been admitted, of whom six have been dismissed, and seven have obtained employment, which they would hardly have done but for the school. One case was particularly mentioned of a boy enlisted into the Corps of Ordnance Artificers, who obtained the preference over other applicants because he could use a file from practice in the school. And this instance appears to me to indicate what the aim of such a school should be. It can never hope to turn out skilled workmen, except at an impossible outlay. But it is quite within its reach to get together a number of youths, to form in them habits of order, regularity, and amenability to discipline, to give them some slight stamina by regular plain food, and so far to initiate them into different handicrafts that employers of labor-tradesmen and shopkeepers, will be ready to take them as apprentices. A boy wild from the streets, entirely unable to handle a tool of any kind, is not one whom any employer will be willing to receive ; but one with (say) a year's training in this school would enter a workshop on quite a different footing. He would possess some guarantee of character, and would at once be useful." The monthly expenses of the school, including the cost of two meals a day to the pupils, amount to Rs. 437, of which Rs. 100 is recovered for the work turned out. The remaining Rs. 337 has hitherto been met from voluntary contributions.

WE continue to receive a number of letters criticising, in a more or less good-natured spirit, the recent proposals made by Major Prendergast Walsh. But we think that enough has already been said about the matter, and that the Major, who has become a martyr to the expression of his honest opinions, may well be let alone now. It says something for the popularity which he has achieved that we have before us several essays on his thoughts and style, an ode to him, a poem written after the manner of Hans Breitmann's ballads, an application (accompanied by testimonials from clergymen) to be made the Major's Aide-de-Camp when he comes to his kingdom, and a disquisition taking ourselves and correspondents to task for not seeing that the Major's scheme was published by him in our contemporaries merely as a joke and to "lighten their columns." If as much attention is given to the discussion of the serious questions at issue—first, how Bombay should receive the Prince, secondly, where the money is to come from; and, thirdly, how the visit of His Highness is to be commemorated—we can predict a full public meeting in the Town Hall. But at present, we are sorry to hear that the papers requesting the Sheriff to call a meeting in the Town Hall to consider these questions have been very meagrely signed. Perhaps the whole of the interest of the public in the coming visit of the Prince has become centred in Major Walsh ; but lest this should be the case, we hope it will help to bring back the sympathies of the public into the right channel if we decline to publish any more letters about the Major and his schemes. Already he may console himself that no public character has excited so much attention in Bombay for many years past as he has. His name is now a household word ; in short, he has become famous—positively famous.

WRITING a day or two before the French Derby the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says :—"The Parisian 'sportsman' is just now at the height of his glory. Like his English model he has made a book, in which he has recklessly heaped all his bets on one horse, Salvator, Nogat, or Saint Cyr, as the case may be, and he means to appear at Chantilly in the exaggerated costume which his tailor has persuaded him is the attire of 'high life' on the other side of the Channel, with a necktie and pocket-handkerchief of the colours of his favourite. Indeed, Anglophobists of his class are most particular that their dress shall be faithful copies of the plates entitled 'Latest Fashions,' which certainly appear in English tailors' shop windows, but which very rarely appear represented on the backs of English gentlemen. But the sportsman is determined to be more English than any Englishman. His shirt collar is so high and stiff that by no exertion can he turn his head round, his frock coat is so long that he resembles one of the occupants of a toy Noah's ark, and the pattern of his loose trousers is a wondrous design which must have cost hours of toil to conceive. Add to this elaborately pointed boots, a hat which is all curl, and a bouquet of various colours and large size, and you have one of the numerous young gentlemen who are to be met on the evening of any race day with a Grand Stand ticket hanging from their button hole, and a large pair of field glasses slung round their shoulders. His conversation is not brilliant, and his politics, if any, are either Bonapartist or Legitimist, though he be sure, as he very truly says, he has never studied the question, but he has a profound contempt for '*les Rabagas*.' His food is largely made up of half-cooked beefsteaks and pale ale, and his principal evening amusement is the theatre, for which, in contradistinction to most of his countrymen, he is always careful to array himself in evening attire. He knows all the leading representatives of opera bouffe by sight, but he has never been to the Theatre Francais, except on rare occasions, which are marked down in his mental character as penitential ceremonies. To Englishmen he is singularly deferential and he will hold the greatest ignoramus from the other side of the Channel in the light of a Solon, provided that he will give his opinion on racing matters, or discuss the pedigree of Ratcatcher, by John Bull, and other animals with long but fictitious pedigrees. He has a weakness for dog carts, and would like to keep a Hansom, but has really the same secret distrust for the latter kind of vehicle as he has for his *bouledogue* Toby. He is sure to be at Chantilly on Sunday, and those Englishmen who see him there must look upon him only as a harmless fanatic to English ideas, who is so very French that he cannot be anything else, much as he would desire to be so. Above all, he must not be mistaken for one of the real supporters of racing in France, who are known in our own country as well as here.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
June 17th	Thursday	1 34	0 00	0 15
,, 18th	Friday	0 00	0 20	0 00
		1 34	0 20	0 15
Previously Registered		6 47	6 18	6 19
Total fall		7 81	6 38	6 34

LADIES' WHITE AND COLOURED WOOL CLOUDS.—We have just received a Fresh Supply of very pretty ones. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

EXCESS PASSENGERS.—A boatman was fined Rs. 1 by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, for carrying several passengers in excess of the number permitted by his license.

TORTURE.—Jewa Luximon, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, for having wilfully tortured his bullocks. The charge was preferred at the instance of Mr. Massey.

A LUNATIC.—A man named Soopall Peshah was sent to the Lunatic Asylum yesterday, he having been forwarded from Jeddah by the Consul there, as a lunatic British subject.

ASSAULT.—Bheema Nagoo was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted Appa Babajee and was, on conviction, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Ramjee Balloo, a boy aged 12 years, for having stolen two gold ornaments and some cash, the property of Rookmunnee, woman, was sent to the Reformatory by Mr. Nana Morojee.

STEALING MONEY.—Bhicoo Balloo was charged with having stolen a small sum of money from Gunnoo Malloo, in the Null Bazaar, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—For this offence Mr. P Ryan yesterday sentenced four natives to pay a fine of eight annas each, they having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them by the sepoy who had arrested them.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Luximon Ragoo and Wittoo Muckoond were yesterday sentenced, by Mr. Nana Morojee, to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, for having obtained by false pretences a silver wristlet from Bastian, woman.

STEALING.—Gunga, woman, described as a reputed thief, was yesterday charged with having stolen a *saree* and was, on conviction before Mr. P. Ryan, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, she being an old offender.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Juno, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of Thursday, the 17th inst. The s. s. Aretusa, which left Bombay on the 4th inst., arrived at Aden on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th idem, having experienced severe monsoon weather.

GAMBLING.—Bowanee Babajee and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Longden, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having been found gaming in a public place, and were, on being found guilty, sentenced—the first three to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and the others to a fine of Rs. 5 each.

J. L. WARDEN, Esq., Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, obtained a summons yesterday from Mr. Nana Morojee, against the coachman of His Highness Aga Khan, whom he charged with wantonly and deliberately driving over a bull-terrier dog, which complainant valued at £9. The summons is returnable on the 25th inst.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Damodhur Roopjee, formerly a mehta in the employment of the firm of Maneckial Muckondass, was committed on Thursday last, by Mr. P. Ryan, to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions on a charge preferred against him by the above firm, of having misappropriated a sum of Rs. 4,500, under circumstances already detailed by us.

WE hear that Mr. Philip Nery Xavier, Assistant Secretary to the Portuguese Government, died at Goa in his 75th year on the 25th ultimo, from brain fever. He served the Goa Government for more than 45 years with great zeal and honor to his country, and has written so much about the antiquities of India, that he well deserves the name of one of the best Orientalists of Portuguese India. His well known *Life of St Francis Xavier* is to be found in every Catholic library. All the Portuguese journals have expressed their great regret at his sudden death.

SUMMONSES GRANTED.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday and Friday, the following summonses were granted by the presiding Magistrate against Mr. Joseph Roach, for using threatened and abusive language to F. Azevedo, returnable on the 29th inst. ; against R. Ramsey, chief mate of the ship John Starr, for having assaulted Rustomjee Framjee on the 17th instant, returnable on the 29th instant ; against Parvatteebai woman, at the instance of Hormusjee Muncherjee, for keeping a house of ill-fame on the Breach Candy Road, to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ.—It will be seen from our advertisement columns that Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read, open to-night a series of performances at Grant Road, in a very large bungalow nearly opposite the Grant Road Railway Bridge. It is the one always occupied by rajahs and chiefs during their visits to Bombay, and was lately occupied by the Rajah of Jeypore. The hall upstairs has been appropriately decorated by Mr. Read, and the stage fittings, &c., have been neatly finished. It is, moreover, a cool place, and visitors will find that nothing is wanting. A refreshment room has been organized downstairs, so that during the intervals visitors can take a promenade in the hall below, and call for such refreshments as they please. The programme far to-night is in itself a recommendation, and no one should lose this opportunity. The prices being so low as not to hurt any one's pockets, the inducements to attend are many and great, and the rajahs' bungalow ought to be an attraction in itself.

CINCHONA BARK FOR BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government has caused enquiries to be made as to whether the requirements of the Medical Department of that Presidency in Cinchona bark can be supplied from the Neilgherries ; and also whether the bark can be ground or powdered here. A Mr. Rogers, a chemist, is, it appears, putting up a new machine in Bombay, for the purpose of grinding bark ; but he is not in a position to state the rate at which he can perform the work. The total requirements of Bombay for the year are estimated as under :—

Cinchona Flava,	cortex.........................	355 lbs.
Do. do.,	pulvis........................	224
Do. Pallida,	cortex.........................	806
Do. do.,	pulvis........................	293

—*Neilgherry Courier.*

THE SO-CALLED EUROPEAN CHILD in charge of natives at Ootacamund, and who resides in one of the huts at the junction of *Peyton's* with *Hadfield's* road, and which we noticed in our issue of 1st June, is, we are told, systematically hurried out of sight when the attention of passers-by is drawn to it. We really think the Magisterial or Police authorities should institute an enquiry as to the truth of the statement of its European origin and take measure for its rescue, if there is any truth in the rumour.—*H.*

DETENTION OF THE 8-30 A.M. TRAIN FROM BANGALORE.—A correspondent writing to us says that "the train which left Bangalore at 8-30 on Monday morning, was brought to a stand-still near the tiger rock, about 15 miles from Jollarpett. The line was blocked up by a great big boulder, that must have topled over during the heavy shower experienced the previous night. Railway subordinates and a number of coolies had been doing their best from 6 in the morning to remove the huge obstacle, but it was not till the 8-30 A. M. train from Bangalore reached the spot that their energies were directed in the proper manner. A few valuable suggestions thrown out by Mr. E. Arathoon, who was himself one of the passengers by the 8-30 train, led to the boulder being so neatly thrown back as to admit of the train passing. All the railway subordinates present worked hard ; but special mention might be made of Inspectors Patton and Whelpdale, drivers Martin and Byet, and guard Morehead. The passengers by the 8-30 A. M. train from Bangalore, who should have arrived at Madras between 7 and 8 on Monday evening, came in here only yesterday morning."—*Madras Mail.*

OPENING OF THE PARSEE NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT KURRACHEE.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, the consecration of the newly built Tower of Silence took place. Invitations from the Trustees were sent round to all the Parsee community to be present at 8 o'clock on the morning in question. The jusan or prayers being ended, Mr. Jemsetjee Framjee, Master of the Parsee Verbaijee School, read a report in which he plainly showed all the accounts of the building, as well as other transactions which were carried out by the Managing Committee since the foundation stone was laid. After the report was read Mr. R. B. Aga proposed, and Mr. Pestonjee Jehangerjee Ruttonjee Karawalla seconded, that Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee deserved great credit for his labours in encouraging the wealthy Parsee community to subscribe a good sum towards the Tower of Silence. Not only did he do this but he took great care to see that every thing was done in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee was secretary and treasurer, and he carried out both these duties to the perfect satisfaction of the Parsee community.

More than half of the amount subscribed for the Tower was given by a few Parsee gentlemen and the rest was made up by the middle and poorer classes of the Parsees.

The thanks of the Parsee community are due to Messrs. Cowasjee Manockjee, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Bakerywalla, and Manockjee Framjee, for the active interest they took in the construction of the Tower.

Several resolutions were then moved on the occasion, Mr. R. B. Aga making an excellent speech. The proceedings terminated about 4 p. m. after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S. S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Henderson.
For Brindisi—Mr Behrend, Mr Cassum Samjee, and Mr C J Ponsonby.
For Venice—Mr F Schwab and Colonel Rogers, R E.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort, and at Mazagon, on

SUNDAY, 11 A.M. and 6 P M.
MONDAY, 7-30 P. M.
THURSDAY, 7-30 P. M.

All persons are cordially invited.

CLOSE OF THE COTTON SEASON—OFFICIAL REPORT.

From A. J. DUNLOP, Esq., Assistant Commissioner in charge Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Budnaira, 17th June 1875.

SIR,—The cotton season is now over and I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber the accompanying statement, showing the total exports from the 1st October last up to the 12th instant.

2. Some small consignments may occasionally be despatched during the monsoon, the particulars of which will be recorded in this office, but the season is virtually over and the result, as shown by this return, is a crop of 311,309 bales, being an increase of 8,128 bales on last year's exports.

3. Of this quantity 307,828 bales were despatched to Bombay, 2,611 bales to the North-West Provinces and Calcutta, and 870 bales to Julgaum in Khandeish. There is a decrease in the Wurdah Valley exports of 1,566 bales. In the Nerbudda Valley exports of 3,600 bales and an increase in Berar of 13,291 bales. The Berar exports would have been still larger had not the crops in the Mulkapore talook suffered from want of rain and in Morsee from frost.

4. Although the figures are not new to your Chamber, I insert here for easy reference the cotton area and export returns for the past seven years, showing the gradual growth of the cotton trade in these Provinces :—

Years.	Acreage.	Exports in bales of 3½ cwts.
1868-69	2,037,617	271,289
1869-70	2,239,813	212,328
1870 71	2,316,363	246,107
1871-72	2,176,580	190,595
1872-73	2,410,435	241,588
1873-74	2,649,992	303,181
1874-75	2,717,362	311,309

5. The monsoon broke some days ago, and sowing has commenced. I shall keep you informed as formerly of the different changes in our weather and of the prospects of the growing crops. At present all is well.

—I have, &c.,
A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Commissioner-in-charge, Cotton Statistics.

STATEMENT showing the exports of Cotton from the Central Provinces and Berar during the season of 1874-75 (viz. from 1st October 1874 up to 12th June 1875), compared with the exports of the previous season.

		1874-75. Exports to.			Total Exports in 1874-75.	Total Exports in 1873-74.
		Bombay	N. W. Provinces and Calcutta.	Khandeish		
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
WURDAH VALLEY—						
Wurdah	...	17,351	271	......	17,622	22,745
Hinganghat	...	11,978	1,187	......	13,165	9,608
Total	..	29,329	1,458	......	30,787	32,353
BERAR—						
Oomraoti	..	76,356	......	......	76,356	84,875
Moortizapore	..	5,356	56	......	5,412	14,374
S.eagaum	..	80,870	......	......	80,870	50,262
Khangaum	..	111,606	200	......	111,806	111,642
Total	..	274,188	256	......	274,444	261,153
NERBUDDA VALLEY—						
Chindwarra	..	38	......	......	38	......
Nursingpore	..	41	......	......	41	145
Garrawarra	..	123	830	......	953	527
Sohagpore	..	18	......	......	18	76
Bagrah	..	5	67	......	72	67
Seone	..	46	......	......	46	23
Hurdah	..	1,905	......	136	2,041	2,744
Khundwa..	..	2,030	......	279	2,309	4,795
Boorhanpore	..	44	......	423	467	1,128
Dongergaum	..	61	......	32	93	170
Total	..	4,311	897	870	6,078	9,675
Grand Total..		307,828	2,611	870	311,309	303,181

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Comr.-in-charge, Cotton Statistics.
Dated Budnaira, 17th June, 1875.

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

THE hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,600 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed yesterday before Mr Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was resumed by Mr. Hart :—

Have you ascertained what you got in all from the *Bombay Gazette*?—Yes, Rs. 185.

Did you take steps to procure any other employment after leaving the *Times of India*?—Not for some time, as I relied on practising at the Bar.

After you gave up the Bar, did you make an attempt to find other employment?—I did not give up the Bar. The editorship of the *Statesman* was offered to me, and I accepted it, not intending to relinquish the Bar.

Do you not know there is a better field for literary labour in London and in Calcutta than in Bombay?—I scarcely think so ;—not in London.

The Judge—If a man laid by and made no attempt to get any employment, do you not think he can sue for and recover the whole of the damages?

Mr. Hart—I don't think so. He cannot succeed if he made no attempt to obtain other employment.

The Judge said his impression was otherwise.

Cross-examination continued :—

Did you, at a meeting of the proprietors, say that it was impossible to perform the duties of sub-editor and assistant editor?—I said it was impossible for one man to perform the whole of the duties of sub-editor and assistant editor at the same time.

You mentioned on the last occasion a verbal arrangement with Colonel Lees subsequent to the written agreement. When was that?—When the written agreement was partly executed, it took another form. After the draft was shown to me and before the agreement was executed, Colonel Lees said he should like me to take a higher position ; so the draft was altered and added to ; and although I was to be assistant editor the words "the duties of sub-editor" were left in.

I understood you to say that, after the agreement was executed, it was arranged that your duties were to be lightened?—Oh certainly, Colonel Lees said the duties were to be divided as far as they could. That was not expressed in the agreement.

Then by this subsequent arrangement, were you not to perform all the duties of sub-editor?—Certainly not.

Can you tell us with any accuracy what the exact terms of the arrangement were?—As I was appointed assistant editor, the terms were that the duties of sub-editor were to be divided.

Was that before Mr. Geary came out to India?—Yes, but he was aware of the arrangement ; and that arrangement was in force when he became editor of the paper.

At the meeting of proprietors held on the 16th April 1874, did not Mr. Geary say that you objected to perform the duties of sub-editor?—Yes, he said that. My objection was to perform all the duties together.

Was it a fact that, prior to the 16th April, you had discontinued performing almost all the duties of sub-editor?—No, I performed them as far as I could.

Before you came out, did not Colonel Lees and others warn you that the duties you were to perform in Bombay were heavy, and that they must not be neglected?—I needed no such warning ; I was told I must expect the duties to be heavy.

And they said those duties would require great diligence on your part?—No, they did not say that. They did not give that kind of lecture.

I think Mr. Geary got you the appointment?—He was the medium.

You said on the last occasion the printer did not leave out what you had scored out in the proofs of the Summary. If he did so, would not there have been a deficit in the matter?—No. I think there was always too much. The omission of a para or two would make no difference at all. The printer had always had more than sufficient matter to make up for any deficiency.

Did you ever hear that it was necessary to give the printers extra pay, because you did not supply them with matter in time?—I never heard of such a thing.

When you found your duties too onerous, did you ask the proprietors to lighten them, or did you ask other persons to do them?—I spoke to Mr. Geary once or twice, and he lightened the duties a little ; and at times I gave some work to reporters to do, which I had a right to give.

But you never reported to the proprietors that you had more than you could do?—I had no communication with them on the subject.

I find here in the *Times of India* of 27th April 1874, a para on the Government of India's decision on the Indian Transport Department. Did not the same para appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of 21st April?—I am not aware of it, and I am not aware that I sent that para. It may have been done by somebody else.

The arrangement of the heads of intelligence for the Summary is part of the duties of the sub-editor?

The Judge—That we had on the last occasion.

I show you here a para about Mr. Brodhurst in the paper of the 27th April 1874. Did not the same para appear in the *Times of India* of the 30th April?—I don't know. It does not follow that I put it in. It is only three or four lines.

In the same paper of the 27th April, you see a para relating to Brigadier General Gay. Do you know it was a repetition of a para published on the 24th April?—That must have been during the time when I was made to resume the making of extracts from the papers, and before I could—so to speak—know the news by sight.

Do you see in the same paper of the 27th April a para relating to the Acheen War?—Yes, I see it.

Is it a repetition of what had appeared on the 22nd April?—No, it is not the same para ; it is not a repetition. Repetitions have frequently occurred in the *Times of India* since I left. There was a repetition to-day.

But it is a repetition of the para in the paper of the 22nd April?—It is not a repetition. It had been altered and paraphrased in other papers and came to be quoted in another form. I had not made extracts as part of the sub-editorial work for some time.

Mr. Hart put in the *Times of India* of the 22nd, 24th, 27th, and 30th April 1874 ; and proceeded with the cross-examination :—

Do you see here in the *Times of India* of 28th April a statement about Major Grant? Is it the same that appeared on the 15th April?—It is substantially the same, but there is a verbal difference. It does not follow that I put them both in.

Mr. Hart—One para says—"It is stated that Major Grant will proceed home ;" the other says—"It is a fact that Major Grant will proceed home." I put in the two paras.

In the same paper of the 28th April there is a para about Lieut. M. R. Spencer. Now, this had appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th April, twenty days before?—This is only incidentally mentioned. I do not know who put it in.

Mr. Hart put in the *Bombay Gazette* of 8th April 1874.

Mr. Hart—I show you a paper of the 2nd May 1874 : Are these your sub-editorials?—They are so called in the office and are taken from other papers with a slight alteration. I am quite astonished at its being made a reproach to any paper. It is the commonest thing in the world.

The first of these is an article commenting on an article from the *Soleil* on the famine ; and I ask you whether you sent the article for the *Times of India*?—I suppose I did.

Is it a fact that it is verbally a reprint from the *Englishman*?—Yes, it is taken by the *Englishman* from the *Soleil* ; and it would not be fair to acknowledge it as from the *Englishman*.

Is there any acknowledgement in your article that it is taken from the *Englishman*?—No, there is not.

The next also is an article on the famine. Do you know it is an extract from the *Pioneer*?—Yes, it is an extract from the *Pioneer*. I don't understand it, what harm is there?

Mr. Purcell said his Lordship would see that both were extracts, acknowledged in inverted commas.

Mr. Hart—I am instructed that the whole of the first-mentioned article is taken from the *Englishman*, and it is not acknowledged.

To Mr. Blanchard—Are not these (sub-editorial) columns devoted to original matter?—More or less according to convenience.

Do you remember the time when the Mahomedan riots took place?—Yes.

I believe there was a great pressure of work on the reporters at the time?—No doubt.

Were you not asked to do the dawk at the time, because Mr. Willmott was out?—Very likely I was.

And did you not say you would not do it?—No, I never refused in that way ; I might have said I could not attend to it just then, or something of the kind. I don't recollect.

Do you recollect that for those two or three days there was no dawk in the *Times of India*?—No, I fancy not.

The Judge—Is the dawk a part of your work?—Only at times when there is no other person to do it.

Mr. Hart—Is it the fact that, when Mr. Geary asked you to do the dawk on the 25th March 1874, you said you could not do it, and that he must make other arrangements?—No, I don't recollect saying so.

I beg your pardon ; I made a mistake. Was it not the printer who asked you to do the dawk that day?—My former answer applies. I frequently complained of things, but I never refused to do a thing in that way.

Was there a printer in the office of the name of Dossabhoy Rustomjee?—I don't recollect the name. I remember the name of one Hormusjee.

As you have forgotten the printer, is it not likely you have likewise forgotten his asking you to do the dawk?—I don't see one follows the other. I did not refuse. If I was in the midst of an article, I might have said "I can't do it just now."

Is it the fact that during the riots, Mr. Willmott did most of the sub-editing for the paper?—No.

You said just now you might have been in the midst of an article on the 25th March. Is it not the fact you contributed nothing to the paper that day?—I might have been at work all day and all night, and yet no article might be down on my name on that date.

Is it a fact that you were asked to do the dawk on the 8th April, and that your declined?—I have no recollection of refusing to do the dawk that day. It is my impression that I did the dawk for Mr. Willmott during the riots. As to Mr. Willmott's sub-editing the paper during that time, it was of course out-of-doors.

Can you say that, on the 8th April, the only matter you contributed was a column and a half?—Very likely, that was as much as they need expect.

And it was merely a summary of an official report?—It was not merely a summary of an official report if it appeared as a leading article.

Do you say so because all leading articles are supposed to be original?—Yes. An article, which is a comment on an official report, may embody a great deal of the information given in the report, but it is no less original on that account.

The extracts from the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* were not original articles?—They are what you call sub-editorials.

Did you ever refuse to write leading articles when asked by Mr. Geary?—Never once.

Were you ever asked by Mr. Geary to write articles?—Very seldom. I chose my own subjects ; and for part of the time he had dropped my acquaintance, so that I could have had no communication with him.

Do I understand that you refused to have communication with Mr. Geary on official subjects?—I never refused. Quite the contrary ; and I wrote to Mr. Manson to complain of his (Mr. Geary's) not communicating with me.

Then what did you mean when you said you had no communication with Mr. Geary?—That is he cut off all communication with me and left me alone to do my work as best I could.

For a time you were not on speaking terms at all?—I had no intercourse with him. He would not look at me when he came into my room. When he would not speak, I made no attempt to compel him.

Did you refuse to continue to sit in the same room with Mr. Geary?—No. When Mr. Wood left, I thought of taking that room, as in Mr. Geary's double capacity of editor and manager, he had many strangers coming to him, which interrupted me.

Did you tell outside persons you would not speak to him?—No. I offered to shake hands with him at Mr. Manson's request, and he refused. That was after the reports and other things.

You never mentioned to the proprietors your subsequent agreement with Colonel Lees?—It was well known and acted upon for months until Mr. Geary broke it ; that is as to the sub-division of the sub-editing work. During his editorship I wrote a great deal of the paper as long as I stayed.

Had you, on coming out to Bombay, a *bona fide* intention of continuing on the staff of the *Times of India*?—O yes, I thought I should rise as I had opportunities.

Did you not intend to practise as a barrister?—That was one object, and I thought to have a certainty besides.

Supposing that you had a large practice, what would you have done?—I thought I might have a case occasionally, and I could have managed ; and I had my board up during that time.

Had you succeeded in getting a large practice you should have had to arrange with the *Times of India* proprietors?—I should have tried to do so. They would have taken some compensation for my loss.

Did not the proprietors pay your passage out?—They did.

And Colonel Lees gave you a sum of money on the understanding that you were to write articles on the passage out?—Certainly not ; it is utterly untrue.

Did Mr. Geary give you a cheque from Colonel Lees?—It was for £25 besides the passage money. It was not for writing articles. Mr. Geary got a cheque the same way. If not, what did he receive it for? He wrote no articles on the passage out.

THE following is the letter, referred to above, which Mr. Blanchard sent to Mr. Manson :—

APRIL 14th 1874

MY DEAR MR. MANSON,—In reference to our conversation on the subject, I think it right to put on record for communication to the proprietors the manner in which my position as assistant editor of the *Times of India* is being ignored.

In Mr. Wood's time I was consulted upon all important subjects. I had access to the correspondence from which so many suggestions are derived, and some of which are so easily adapated to the editorial columns. I knew then the source of every article, and my advice was not only sought but accepted. Mr. Geary when he first assumed charge was equally communicative and respectful to the claims of my knowledge and experience, but as soon as the allusion to me as the "working editor" appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, his relations towards me entirely changed. He no longer sought the advice and information I had given him, almost cut himself off from communication with me, and left me to choose my own subjects from articles without reference to those with which they were to be associated. I saw no letters and see none now, from which subjects may be derived, nor do I know of any callers at the office from whom I might gain hints. Articles appear of whose course I know nothing, and to some of which any person experienced in India and journalism might well take exception. It is some time since I have been allowed to write in the editorial columns. At first, after Mr. Wood's departure, I wrote the articles which would have fallen to him, and practically may be said to have supplied his place. But during the past week things have changed and I have been reduced to the position of an outside contributor, the result being some amount of blundering and deficiency in the literary stability of the leading columns. Crude ideas appear—marks of haste and inaccuracy are too frequently conspicuous—and the laxity is, I need scarcely say, damaging to the character of the paper. Not that Mr. Geary must be considered the active cause of these defects. They are inseparable from a state of things which throws upon one man twice as much work as he can execute.

A very simple matter upon which I remonstrated is of much importance. Mr. Geary, when he first assumed the editorship, continued to sit in the large room between the managerial and the editorial departments, he was always surrounded by office people or visitors—so much so that I was too much disturbed to write at my own desk. I mentioned the difficulty to him and intimated that I should like to retreat into the room that used to be occupied by Mr. Wood. Mr. Geary told me that he wanted the room for conferences—the said possible conferences being properly no secrets from me, and as an earnest of his intentions upon the subject, he at once took possession of the room in question, passing continually between that and his own desk, and occasionally retreating to his accommodation above, so that I am now more disturbed than ever, and one of the difficulties of the office is to know where the manager and the editor is to be found. I must therefore request that I may have the use of one of the several rooms which are now only half occupied, and in order that I may work in quietness; I may add, too, that it is not pleasant for me to sit in a public room where the business of the paper, editorial as well as managerial, is continually discussed, and my presence is ignored.

Pray remember that I am not objecting to Mr. Geary assuming the position of editor, and so long as he exercised his functions in a fair spirit, I gave him my cordial support. But he cannot consistently with other duties fulfil the duties of editorship to the extent that Mr. Wood did, and even were he cordial towards me, I might look in vain for the suggestions and informations which I received from his predecessor.

I am obliged to be thus frank in the interests of the paper, my own interests being perhaps little concerned, for I cannot stand quietly by and see a good property placed in peril while the experiment is made of one man doing more work than the work of two.—I am, Dear Mr. Mansone, Yours very truly,

(Signed) SIDNEY BLANCHARD.

To, GEORGE MANSON, Esq.

Mr. Purcell proposed to reserve the re-examination of the witness until the defendants had proved their justification ; for if he had to re-examine now, he should be proving the plaintiff's case by anticipation. There were reports and schedules of work prepared by Mr. Geary, and he would have practically to assume that a great deal of matter of that sort was proved although really it had not been proved.

Mr. Hart submitted that, supposing the re-examination was postponed, still it would be confined to the matter of the cross-examination. If not, he should claim a right to cross examine again.

The Judge said that would be so, and directed that the re-examination should be postponed. The plaintiff's case, therefore, closed here ; and the defendants entered upon their plea of justification.

Mr. Hart then said he should submit that were this case heard in one of the Courts at Westminster, the plaintiff's own evidence would result in a nonsuit of his claim. That would be on two grounds ; first, there had been a failure to show readiness and willingness on his part to continue in the service ; and second, that the agreement sued on was incompatible with the verbal agreement which the plaintiff alleged was substituted for the written one. On the first point, the learned counsel referred to Manly Smith's work on "Master and Servant," p. 110.

The Judge said the learned counsel was transposing the question. He had to justify the plaintiff's dismissal by showing habitual negligence, incapacity, or disobedience.

Mr. Hart said the evidence given by plaintiff himself went to show that he admitted that what he did during Mr. Geary's editorship was done under protest.

The Judge—You must justify the dismissal.

Mr Hart said another ground was that plaintiff's habitual negligence was calculated to injure the business of the paper As to this ground, the learned counsel referred to the case of Lomax v Harding, 10 Excheq. 734, and submitted that, upon the evidence of the plaintiff himself, there was very good ground for holding that he did not discharge his duties in a way in which a plaintiff, in a case like this, should succeed in recovering damages ; that is he was either incapable or negligent. Reading from the material part of the agreement, Mr. Hart contended there could be no question under the terms of it that the plaintiff was bound to perform all the duties of sub-editor. He now sought to set up a subsequent arrangement which clearly was not compatible with the agreement. If he succeeded on that arrangement, then the learned counsel submitted the suit on this agreement should be dismissed ; and it would be necessary to have a commission sent out to England for the examination of Colonel Lees, because here they were not aware of the verbal arrangement until the meeting of proprietors of the 13th May.

Mr. Purcell said he relied on the written agreement as understood with the verbal conversation plaintiff had with Colonel Lees.

Mr. Hart said he would submit, then, that by the terms of the written agreement, plaintiff was bound to perform the duties of sub-editor. He said the conversation amounted to a renunciation of the agreement ; and having repudiated it, the plaintiff had no right to sue under it. Even if he did not renounce it, Mr. Hart submitted the defendants would be entitled to dismiss him from their employ under the terms of that agreement. The first time he alleged the impossibility of carrying on his part of the agreement was at the meeting of the proprietors held on the 24th April 1874 ; his Lordship had heard him in cross-examination allege the same impossibility ; and the learned counsel therefore submitted there was evidence of the plaintiff's incompetence to conduct the duties he undertook to perform, when he said the mistakes he made arose from his non-acquaintance with that sort of work. He had been nearly a year in the defendants' employ at the time, and he ought to have made himself familiar with all his duties. Then again, at the close of his cross-examination, he admitted he had no intention of continuing in the employ, and that if he had succeeded in securing a good practice at the Bar, he would have dropped his connection with the paper. Now service, of this sort must be willing service to make it of any value. The service must be willingly rendered, otherwise the reputation of the paper would suffer. It would be proved that plaintiff performed his duties in an unwilling, cavilling spirit, which alone would be a ground of dismissing him ; but the learned counsel said he would show not only that, but further that plaintiff actually refused to perform his duties.

The judge said he was not sure that an unwilling spirit formed a ground for dismissal.

Mr. Hart said he should go far beyond that, but he simply suggested here that *minus* the willingness the service was no service. The inevitable result of an unwilling service would be that it would be negligently performed. Referring to the case of Ridgeway v the Hungerford Market Company, 3 Adolphus and Ellis, p. 171, the learned counsel urged that, provided that a cause existed, the master was not bound to assign a particular cause for dismissal. It appeared from the cross-examination of Mr. Manson, taken *de bene esse*, that his learned friend would seek to shew that all this had been got up against the plaintiff by the jealousy of Mr. Geary, citing Palmer v Cornelius, 28 Law Journal, Mr. Hart further urged that incompetence alone would justify dismissal, and that an express representation was not necessary.

The Judge—You have not alleged incompetence as your ground.

Mr. Hart said even if that were so, the case he had cited was sufficient for his purpose, for according to the decision in that cause, if any cause for dismissal existed, any other cause assigned would do. As to the ground of incompetence, it was covered by the 4th para of the written statements, wherein it was stated —"And without limiting themselves to, or in any wise waiving their right to show that the dismissal of the plaintiff was justifiable upon grounds further and other than those now particularly mentioned, the defendants charge in particular, &c." As to the point mentioned by his Lordship, whether the plaintiff was obliged to seek other employment. Mr. Hart referred to Beckam v. Drake, 2 House of Lords cases, pp. 606,607, wherein it was held that it was the duty of the servant to use deligence in finding other employment. His Lordship would remember that the plaintiff described what he considered to be the duties of a sub-editor. The work he did fell very much short of the real duties of a sub-editor ; and it would be proved that those duties were far more numerous and various than what the plaintiff mentioned them to be. However that might be Mr. Hart was instructed to say that he did not perform the whole of the duties, and that such as he did perform, he performed under protest, which would show that he did so unwillingly and negligently. If, as he said, the work got neglected, who should neglect it but the plaintiff? He did admit to Mr. Manson, it would be proved, that the sub-editing at that time was not properly done. As to the repetitions, he told the learned counsel that the inference to be drawn from them, was that the sub-editing was not efficiently done. He then said it was the mistake of the printer ; and if it was, still it would have been his duty to supply other matter. At the meeting of the proprietors, he did not say it was the mistake of the printer and that he had scored out those passages. He simply said at the meeting and in his letter that he was then new to the work and did not know what news had appeared before.

Mr. Purcell—He does say in his letter that he scored out the passages. (Refers to the letter.)

Mr. Hart admitted he made a mistake. However, before the proprietors he did not say he had scored out the passages. The list of articles put in, which was a correct list, showed that his contribution, were small in amount and poor in quality ; and although frequently requested to increase them, he made excuses and evaded the performance of the duty. It might be that the sub-editing of the paper was at present inferior and that mistakes were made, but that was no excuse at law for the plaintiff's negligence. There was one other point. Plaintiff admitted that the duty of revising the correspondence was the sub-editor's duty ; and that he did object to revise the native correspondence and put it into the paper in a proper form. He thus objected to do what was evidently a part of his duty to do.

Mr. Hart then read the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Manson, which was as follows :—

George Manson sworn and examined by Mr. Hart for defendants.—When Mr. Blanchard was dismissed from the *Times of India* I held a Power of Attorney from Colonel Nassau Lees, one of the defendants. I attended the meeting of the proprietors of the *Times of India* on his behalf. A record was kept of those meetings. The minutes were taken by Mr. Geary at the meetings as manager of the paper, and were subsequently copied into a book, and were confirmed by the proprietors at a subsequent meeting. Such confirmation appear by their signatures in the book. What appears in the book truly represents what took place at the meetings that I was present at. I find the minutes of the meeting of 15th April 1874. I was present at that meeting and the minutes were signed by me. Minutes of that day put in marked No. 1. I was present at the meeting of the 16th April, 1874, and signed the minutes of that meeting. Mr. Hart tenders the minutes. Mr. Purcell objects. (Marked for indentification.) I find also the minutes of 24th April, 1874. I was present and the minutes were signed by me also of 13th May 1874. I was present and signed the minutes also of 20th May, 1874. I was present and signed the minutes also of 27th and 28th May, and was present and signed the minutes. Mr. Hart tenders the above minutes. Mr. Purcell objects. (Marked for indentification)

Cross-examination by Mr. Purcell for plaintiff. Mr. Geary was usually present at the meetings of the proprietors. Mr. Blanchard was not present unless specially summoned. It was Mr. Geary's business as manager to be present, but not Mr. Blanchard's business as assistant editor. As far as my memory serves, Mr. Wood acted both as editor and manager between the departure of Mr. Mull for England and the arrival of Mr. Geary. Mr. Mull had previously been manager. Mr. Mull has rather more than one fourth share in the paper, and Mr. Wood rather more than one eight, and the rest belongs to Colonel Lees. Since June 1873 I have acted as Colonel Lees friend without remuneration. I continued to hold the power until October 1874. I practically ceased to act for Colonel Lees in June or July 1874. When Mr. Geary came out I knew he had been selected by Colonel Lees to come out as manager. My retirement from acting as Attorney for Colonel Lees was not caused by unsatisfactory relations with Mr. Geary. I wrote to Colonel Lees, a letter from a copy of which I have refreshed my memory and told him that had not time to attend to his interests ; that it was extremely distasteful to me to be engaged in these investigations, and to be in such a position as necessitated the dismissal of Mr. Blanchard ; that I was in an awkward position as Mr. Geary had stated, that either he or Mr. Blanchard would have to resign, and that I left. He was the Master of the position. I felt that Mr. Geary was indispensible to the paper at that time, and that I might be placed in an awkward position in the events of my taking a different view to Mr. Geary in any matter, and having to act on that view, and either he or I should have to give way. The date of the letter to Colonel Lees was 4th June, 1874. Mr. Purcell calls for original letter of 4th June 1874.

Mr Langley states he has not got it here, and has had no notice to produce it. The copy I have contain what I have now stated. Mr. Purcell calls for the copy, and asks to have it marked for identifications. Letter marked for identification. Since I gave up the power it has been held by Mr. Gordon, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and now by Mr. Combie, Assistant to Messrs. Nicol and Company. Before Mr. Blanchards letter of 14th April, 1874, so far as I can remember, Mr. Geary had made no formal complaint of Mr Blanchard to the proprietors. I did not take any part in the interior management of the paper when the complaint was made by Mr Blanchard, and the counter complaints by Mr. Geary. I was anxious to settle the difference. I proposed that Mr. Blanchards' duties should be defined, and that things should go on as before. That proposal was not carried out because, before it could be carried out, Mr. Geary wrote a report regarding Mr. Blanchard's past conduct which rendered it inadvisable to carry it out. I cannot say that, that proposal was not carried out in consequence of the opposition of Mr. Geary, but in consequence of his statement. If Mr. Geary had not intended and objected and put in his report, the proposal would have been carried out. I did suggest to Mr. Blanchard as far as I can remember that he should continue to write for the paper, though he ceased to be assistant editor, I cannot remember the date of this suggestion. I am not prepared to say that after I had known the nature of Mr. Geary's complaints against Mr. Blanchard. I did not ask both gentlemen to make up their difference and continue to work together in the interests of the paper. I did not know that there was ill feelings on the part of Mr. Geary against Mr. Blanchard. I know that Mr. Geary was annoyed because Mr. Blanchard had been called the working editor of the paper. I did not believe nor had I reason to suppose that Mr. Geary was jealous of Mr. Blanchard.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley—I don't recollect being asked by Mr. Geary to continue to act as Col. Lees Attorney. I may have been before the letter from Mr. Blanchard of the 4th April 1874. Mr. Geary had frequently spoken to me on the subject of Mr. Blanchard complaining of the manner in which Mr. Blanchard neglected to perform his duties. Mr. Geary complained now and again, not formally of small matters, and I was anxious for them to work smoothly together and did all I could to effect that object. I believe that several of the matters mentioned in Mr. Geary's first report were mentioned to me at the time they occurred, but do not think I could specify which. I do not remember that Mr. Geary's report as to Mr. Blanchard's past conduct was asked for by the proprietors. I do not recollect ever asking Mr. Geary to write for a report. I think that Mr. Geary would clearly have a right to be annoyed at seeing Mr. Blanchard described as working editor of the paper. So far as I remember the suggestion of continuing to write for the paper was made after Mr. Blanchard's dismissal have been resolved upon.

Q. Do you recollect from whom the suggestion originated? (Mr. Purcell objects.)

A. I do not recollect. As far as I recollect no one was present at the conversation in which the suggestion was made. I don't recollect mentioning at the time to Mr. Blanchard that the Proprietors had resolved upon his dismissal. I am certain that Mr Geary never said to me that if Mr. Blanchard did not resign, he would. There was no pressure put upon me by Mr. Geary to induce me to resign the power of attorney from Colonel Lees. Mr. Purcell wishes to ask a question on the last answer but one. Mr. Langley objects.

Q. Did you not write on 4th June, 1874, these words to Colonel Lees. "At the first I thought that the quarrel might be patched up but Geary shewed such a determination to have the fight out, that though he did not confess to me that it was a question whether Blanchard or he should resign. I could guess as much. I think you will agree with me that the position I am placed in is neither agreeable nor dignified. Mr. Geary had once told you that either the course which he thinks should be followed,—should he adopted—or he would resign. He sees he is a necessity to the paper, and is prepared to use this knowledge in order to have his own way."

A. I did.

Q. By Mr. Langley—Did you also write in the same letter in continuance of the same paragraph that "that way will generally be right." I have every reason to believe.

A. Yes.

Taken by me this 24th day of April 1874.
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

Mr. Hart subsequently made some remarks in continuation of his address, to the effect that so far from Mr. Geary being the first to cause a disagreement between him and Mr. Blanchard the disagreement sprung from Mr. Blanchard himself. When the article appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* alluding to Mr. Blanchard as the "working editor," Mr. Geary ceased to consult with Mr. Blanchard as to the leaders, and other matters as he had previously done. Mr. Blanchard took offence from this. After a few more remarks,

Mr. Grattan Geary was called and deposed—I am manager and editor of the *Times of India*. I took charge of my managerial duties on the 13th January 1873, and of my editorial duties on the 2nd of March 1874. Mr. Blanchard came out with me and took charge of his appointment at the same time. He was sub-editor with the title of assistant editor. The duties of a sub-editor are to see after all the paper except the leaders and the advertisements which belong to another department. He has to see what goes into the remainder of the paper, the news, &c, and control the paper generally, examine the correspondence, deal with it in the first instance, and refer such portions of it as are suitable as subjects for leaders, &c, to the editor, and send the selected portions to the printer, making all necessary corrections of course. He has to furnish on topics of general interest, or important news of the day, short notes or sub-leaders, to follow the leaders, that is, short articles on any event of general importance, but not on any of the more serious topics, of course. He should know what the reporters are doing, and direct them generally, and other incidental things. Of course he should examine files of English and other papers. For this case he having to edit the Overland Summary, he would have to mark day by day what portions of the daily paper were to go into the Summary, and to prepare a *precis* of the intelligence to go on the first couple of pages under the head of "Heads of Intelligence," and a 'General Summary" which is inserted on the second page, and contains more extensive paras with news and comments thereon, and to classify and arrange the news generally. To prevent mistakes appearing he must see proofs and page proofs. He should also see proofs of what was to appear in the daily paper, not, of course, editorials, but other matter. That is generally I think what, considered his duty. The proof and page proofs are distinct. I forwarded on 23rd April 1874 a report to the managers of the manner in which Mr. Blanchard discharged his duties. This is it (produced). This appendix was attached to it. The allegation contained in that report are true. The appendix contains a correct account of the articles written by Mr. Blanchard so far as it extends. It merely mentions certain periods. As for instance one of three or four months during which Mr. Blanchard only wrote three or four articles. There were other articles written by Mr. Blanchard. This list commences, I see, on the 3rd March 1874, and comes down to the date of the report, and the period during which Mr. Blanchard had alleged he had been working editor. There is reference made to, but not list of, the articles he wrote prior to that. This list was commenced on the 3rd of March, as I became editor on the previous day. You will find allusion to the number of articles he wrote in certain periods of time mentioned in the appendix. I again made a report to the managers on the 2nd May 1874. No answer having been received to my first report, the allegations contained in this my second. report are, quite true. I recognise this letter dated 8th September (put in and read) in Mr. Blanchard's handwriting. I remember receiving it. It refers to a letter from me to him, written on the 8th September. The last sentence mentioned in Mr. Blanchard's letter refers to his not writing leading articles, &c., general articles, either or both, of which I pressed him to do. I frequently asked him to write articles, with a negative result generally. As editor and manager I was supposed to be the head of the office. This is Mr. H. Willoughby's (chief reporter) memorandum, dated 28th September 1874 The memorandum was to the effect that Mr. Willoughby consented to relieve Mr Blanchard of the work connected with the reception of the principal dawks. The occasion on which this memorandum was written was that Mr Blanchard neglected to do the dawk papers. It was given because I found that the remainder of the dawk papers, some of which had been taken off his hands previously, were not properly used. At first he had all the papers, and he told me that he'd be d——d if he'd be sub-editor or do them,—this was about a fortnight after his arrival,—and he wanted me to get a person at Rs 200 a month to do the dawk and the druggery. That I said I could not do. He then told me that if I made him do the sub-editing, he said he would scamp it and on that occasion I strongly drew his attention to the fact that he had not only signed an agreement to do it, but that he had made the most solemn promises to me and Colonel Lees that he would do it, and that the especially light sub-editing—the mechanical editing. He said that was all very well, but that if people made a mistake and found things different from what was expected and that things couldn't be done, why then they could only make the best of it, and do what could be done. He reiterated the word about "scamping" the affair, and, as a matter of fact, it became of importance to get divers other persons to do the sub-editorial work—it was essential. It was in that way that the *Gazette* and portion of the dawks were given over to the reporters and on a date, which is recorded, some further portions of the dawks were given to Mr. Willmott and Mr Willoughby. The remainder of the dawk to which Mr. Blanchard obtained during the month of September, and the first week of October, he still objected and neglected to attend. In the beginning of October I prevailed upon Mr. Willoughby to relieve him of a portion. These gentlemen undertook the discharge of Mr. Blanchard's duties gratuitously. I appealed to them. After Mr. Blanchard's duties were thus lightened, very little remained for him to do—very little indeed ; he had hardly any sub-editorial duties to do at all, and these he did very carelessly. The revision of the proofs was not properly done. There was seldom a proper supply of sub-editorials, or short articles after the leaders. He took no trouble at all about what I spoke to him in particular about—to keep an eye over the whole thing so that all might work in unity—and not allow one thing, however important, to overshadow everything else. In consequence of the way in which he did the proofs, the printers had to assume partially the functions of sub-editor ; the reporters also had to look at them from time to time. His general work was quite neglected and very badly done—very badly done indeed. If copy was not set up in the day time, it must necessarily be set up at night, perhaps to the exclusion of something of importance which might come in late. The printers get extra pay for night work. They have frequently got extra pay in consequence of Mr. Blanchard sending in his copy late ; and I have frequently have to hold over important documents that should have gone in, because the printer would be employed on ordinary matter. I frequently complained of this to Mr. Blanchard and to the reporters, who pleaded that, having to assists, Mr. Blanchard, they could not get through their own work in time. These memorandums are in my handwriting. Mr. Blanchard to a certain extent continued to write sub-editorials, but when I became editor, he, for the most part, gave over writing altogether. While I was editor, he wrote leaders occasionally, but not to such an extent as to fill up his time adequately. I had faults to find both with the number of the sub-editorials and the way in which they were written. My complaints were that sub-editorials being necessary, on some days we had had none ; I called his attention to this, and he said he thought they weren't necessary. This was about March or April. The small news paragraphs which appear a "General Intelligence" were wholly discontinued by Mr. Blanchard at this time, and he having refused to supply them, I got Mr. Willmott to do it. That was the last of the sub-editorial functions that Mr Blanchard performed. When he threw that over, he did no more sub-editorial work for the daily paper, until the resolution of the proprietors required him to do the sub-editorial work, was passed at the end of April. After that resolution was passed Mr. Blanchard certainly did not do the work in a satisfactory manner. I then had two chief faults to find with him—first, that important news was left out of the paper altogether, that stale news was selected, and that the matter was so slovenly done—repetitions and mistakes—that the paper could not possibly go on as brought out by him. If Mr. Blanchard had marked out part of a slip proof, and put in the page proof, the sub-editor should detect them and mark them out again—that is, with regard to the Overland Summary—with the daily paper he would see the error in revise proof.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned.

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THE BANDORA POINT CASE.

On Tuesday last, before Mr. William Allen, Full Power Magistrate, Tanna District, a case involving a question of a right of way at Bandora was partly heard. This case, it will appear from the evidence given below, has been more than once before the public, and its circumstances are briefly these. That extreme end of the Bandora Hill which is known as the Land's End, or the Point, belonged, until recently, to the late Mr. Manockjee Limjee, and it was sold by his heirs to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the year 1869. While the property remained in the possession of Messrs. Limjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, strangers were allowed to go along the road leading to the Point for an airing, but in some instances they were also forbidden from entering the compound to pass to the Point. In 1869, however, when the property passed into the hands of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, he found that some people were in the habit of visiting the Point, who had no right of access to it at all. Accordingly, he caused a notice to be posted at the gate of his compound, prohibiting people from entering the same. This provoked the feelings of the gentlemen who occasionally frequented the place, and they soon found a champion in Mr. Patrick Ryan, who, in June 1869 obtained a summons under Act 5 of 1864 against Mr. Byramjee in the Tanna Mamladar's Court, for having obstructed him in the enjoyment of the right of way; but the summons was dismissed under section 13 of the Act, as the plaintiff failed to prove his case, and Mr. Byramjee, who was in possession of the property, was declared its rightful owner. Ever since the date of this decision, Mr. Byramjee asserted his right by closing the gate of the compound for several days on various occasions. In 1873, Mr. Richmond rented the bungalow standing at the Point, and a fresh notice was exhibited on the gate stating that all trespassers on the grounds would be prosecuted. This notice was, however, disregarded by Mr. O'Connell who, with a view to claim the right of way to the Point, broke the lock and knocked down the gate. Summons were issued against him, but Mr. Richmond being about to leave India, abandoned the prosecution. The proprietor having discovered that his grounds were still trespassed upon, caused stones to be thrown about by his malee (gardener) Baloo Madoo, on the road within his compound leading to the Land's End. An information was thereupon laid against the said malee (Baloo) by Mr. J. O'Connell and seven others before Mr. A. K. Nairne, Magistrate of Tanna. The information was as follows:—

"Bandora Hill, 7th April, 1875.

"We the undersigned residents on Bandora Hill have to state that the continuation of the lower road on the west side of Bandora Hill, leading to Bandora Point, which has hitherto always been opened to the public, has recently been obstructed and rendered impassable by stones having been placed upon it, on or about the 31st ult., and we charge Baloo, the malee of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, under section 339 of the Penal Code with having wilfully caused the said obstruction, and we request that he may be punished according to law."

Mr. Langley (of Messrs Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr Branson, (instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen) with Mr. Shantaram, appeared for the defence. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who represents the owner of the property, was present as well as several European gentlemen interested in the case.

Mr. Langley opened the case with a few observations. After reading the preceding information, he referred to section 339 of the Penal Code which lays down:—"Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed is said wrongfully to restrain that person." The exception to this section is—"The obstruction of a private way over land or water which a person in good faith believes himself to have a lawful right to obstruct, is not an offence within the meaning of the section." Mr. Langley said that he would establish two facts, firstly, the accused had voluntarily obstructed Mr. O'Connell, and secondly, that Mr. O'Connell and the public had a right of way to the Point, and that it could not be alleged that this was a private way. Mr. Langley, before concluding his opening remarks, alluded to a decision of Sir M. Westropp, the present Chief Justice, in which it was ruled that twenty years' possession formed a prescriptive right; and by analogy, though it was not quite clear, the same period was applicable to similar cases in the Mofussil.

The defendant was then called, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. J. O'Connell was called and examined by Mr. Langley:—I am the Deputy Auditor of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, and reside at Bandora. I was in Bandora on the 30th or 31st of Mach last. That day I attempted to go over the Bandora Point. I got about half way towards the gate which now lies on the ground. On approaching the gate, I saw the malee of Mr. Byramjee engaged in covering the road with stones. It was a fine path before quite uncovered with stones. I have seen carriages go by there every Sunday. I have seen an omnibus there. I recognise the malee now before the Court. I told my servant Rama Seeba to ask him what he meant by strewing stones there, and he said he was doing it by his master's orders. I then went away. Some of the stones were a couple of feet high, and some about six inches. They were all over the path. It was impossible to walk across. I know the Point since September 1864. I have gone there several times whenever I wished, and no one interrupted me. I went there all alone. I have been in Bandora since 1868. In 1873 the gate was tied with a rope, and a man was placed there, and also a notice that none should go there without the permission of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, or Mr. Richmond, as it was a private property. Before Mr. Richmond rented the bungalow, I believe Mr. Byramjee occupied it himself. Once in the year 1868 there was an obstruction to the path by a gate being placed there. I knocked the gate down in 1873. Mr. Richmond put a lock on the gate and I broke the lock. Proceedings were taken against me by Mr. Richmond in consequence of what I did on a charge of criminal trespass, but the case was withdrawn by Mr. Richmond.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The Point is, I believe, inside the compound of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Do you know Mr. Byramjee is the owner of the property inside the compound?—I do not exactly know whether what I call the Point is Mr. Byramjee's property, but I believe I have a right to go there.

I don't want what you believe, I want what you know yourself?—I really don't know whether it is Mr. Byramjee's property, but we have certainly a right of way.

Will you just answer the question in a straightforward way, otherwise I shall ask the Court to fine you?—I believe that Mr. Byramjee is the tenant of the place.

Cross-examination continued—To the best of my recollection I did not myself speak to the malee. I made an attempt to pass over the stones. These stones had been on the road before about the beginning of January 1874. I removed them about a week before the malee replaced them. The road had been covered in January 1874 in much the same way as it is now. From January 1874 until I removed the stones, I had placed two benches at the Point. These were removed and are now outside the compound. I cannot exactly say when they were removed. This was without my consent. The notice was taken away in the year 1873. In some parts I can pass without any inconvenience, and in others with great inconvenience. I know Mr. Ryan. He brought a suit against Mr. Byramjee in the Mamladar's Court. He claimed a right on behalf of himself and the native Christian inhabitants of Bandora to go there for an airing. I don't know exactly, but I think the right he claimed was somewhat similar to mine. That right of Mr. Ryan was put forward in 1869. I know that the Mamladar decided against Mr. Ryan, and ordered the property to remain in the possession of Mr. Byramjee. I believe no steps were taken to set aside that decision. Since the date of the decision, the path has been obstructed by a notice and also a gate which continued to be there until Mr. Richmond occupied the bungalow. I remember an entertainment being given to the late Governor in 1871. I never heard that the gate was locked for about a week that time. It was about April or May 1873 that I saw an omnibus there. Mr. Vincent, of the Bombay Police, and some other European gentlemen were in the omnibus. They had not asked permission to enter the compound. I told them that we were excluded from going over the grounds, and they gave me to understand that they had asked no permission. They did not know if the gate was shut up, but one of them opened the gate and drove in. I saw one of them open the gate. That was the only occasion I ever saw an omnibus there. Mr. Gamble and Mr. John as well as other people used to ride down there. This was since 1869.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley—The stones were there from January 1874 to March 1875. The path itself was impassable. It is so now. We cannot get to the Point from the path. To get there we have to go to either side of the stones. After the Mamladar's decision the path was kept open until December 1872. The road was impassable for carriages from January 1874 to March 1875. The right I claim is on behalf of the public and the one claimed by Mr. Ryan was on behalf of the European and native Christians of Bandora.

Rama Sheeba, examined by Mr. Langley, said:—I am a butler in the service of Mr. O'Connell. I remember going to the point with my master on the 31st March last, when I saw the accused Baloo throwing stones over the path. I asked him why he did so, and he replied that he was doing it by his master's orders. The stones were placed all the path over, and the path was rendered impassable. The stones were both large and small.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert examined, by Mr. Langley, said:—I reside at Breach Candy. I know the Bandora Point.

Mr. Branson, at this stage, observing a witness in communication with Mr. Gumpert, requested the Magistrate to order all the witnesses out of Court, but the request was not granted.

Examination continued—I have been in the habit of going to the point for about twenty years whenever I liked. I have been in India nearly twenty-one years. I was first at Bandora in 1855. I was then living in the bungalow, and I think it then belonged to Mr. Manockjee Limjee. People used to come to the Point in large numbers particularly on Sundays. I used to come and stay with the tenants of the bungalow near the Point. Mr. Manockjee was a very hospitable gentleman, and he used to lend his bungalow to any one who asked him for it, but more particularly to newly married people who spent their honeymoon there. I can only speak for myself. I never asked any one's permission. I have always gone there whenever I wished. I don't know when Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy purchased the bungalow. I have not seen the stones that are recently placed there. In 1855 I don't think there was a compound wall or gate. I have not been there for years. As far as I recollect the path skirts the seashore. I have seen carriages on the road inside where the gate is now. The Point was a place of public resort.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I have not been on this road for the last three years. From 1855 to 1863 I used to come and stay for days at Bandora, chiefly at the Point. I come here sometimes with my friends also. Since 1863 my visits here have not been so frequent. I don't remember staying at the Point since 1863. From 1855 to 1863 the house at the Point was usually occupied by European gentlemen. The frequenters were all classes of the Bandora community. I have seen ayahs, children, and ladies and gentlemen, and sometimes priests of schools. I don't know whether they had permission or not. I say this with reference to the general resorters. I don't think there was a wall or gate, but certainly no gate from 1855 to 1863. I don't remember when I first saw the wall or gate. I believe there was no wall or gate until I saw it this morning. (A laugh.) I don't remember having seen a wall or gate there before this morning.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley—I did not hear whether people going to the Point had asked permission.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

At the sitting of the Court after tiffin, Mr. Branson said that before the examination of the other witnesses was proceeded with, he would only make a few remarks in order to save the time of the Court as well as the valuable time of the other gentlemen whom he saw before him. In making these observations he said the view that he would take would be a common sense view, and not dwell as much upon the legal point connected with the charge laid against the malee of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee under sec. 339 of the Penal Code. He could not, however, help thinking that the advice of his learned friend, Mr. Langley, to take these proceedings against the malee was very improper and he would say altogether unwise. The simple question for consideration in this case was not the question of right or no right of way specified in the information; the only point for decision was whether or not the malee or rather the accused was guilty of the charge preferred against him. It was impossible for the prosecution to establish this right of way, but admitting for the sake of argument that there was any right of way, the proceedings, he would say, had certainly been misconceived. Evidence that had already been adduced went to show that there had been serious disputes with reference to this right of way, and that the malee acted under the orders of his master who was the rightful owner of this property, for which this disputed right of way was claimed. The malee knew that there had been a considerable dispute for years pending with reference to this property, and he was also aware of the fact that this dispute had been decided in favour of his master, and that decision declared that his master should retain possession of the property. This decision had never been appealed against. The malee knew that his master had got an order from a Court of competent jurisdiction, and he also knew that that order had not been impeached at all, and knowing all these circumstances full well, if he in obedience to his master's orders put stones with a view to obstructing the way, common sense showed that the present charge could not be brought home to him. Mr. Branson in support of his observations cited some cases from the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, volumes 3 and 12, and then went on to say that the general rule was that where an act was not criminal, the intention ought to be carefully considered. The authorities also showed that where a person acted under the *bona fide* orders of his master, the charge against him could not be maintained. He said, without fear of contradiction, that the proceedings of this style would not only not be countenanced in any court in England, but would be ousted the very moment they were referred to a court of higher jurisdiction. Thus, in fact, in every conceivable criminal offence where there was a *bona fide* claim of the title, the court always refused to hear the case, and the higher court reversed the decision of the court below. Mr. Branson here cited a number of cases, one of which had a bearing on the point in question, there being a dispute to a certain fishery. In this case some persons were charged with criminal mischief in having pulled up stakes and the nets. The court held that the accused were acting under the *bona fide* orders of their masters, and the charge was dismissed. The learned counsel concluded by observing that he would ask his Worship sitting as he did to administer justice whether he could punish the man who was acting *bona fide* under the orders of his master who had been declared by a competent court to retain possession of the property.

His Worship remarked that these observations would more suit at the end than at this stage of the proceedings, and he would therefore like to hear the evidence of witnesses which the prosecution might have to offer.

Mr. Robertson, Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, examined by Mr. Langley, said—I am well acquainted with Bandora since 1855 I know the place in dispute. I was frequently in Tanna District in discharging my duties. I am a Collector since 1867. I can only speak as to this alleged right of way between the years 1855 and 1858. I was out here in 1855 or 1856. I came here with some friends and stayed a night or two. I was here occasionally on duty, and have walked up to the Point. I never asked permission nor had I ever heard that permission was required. I used to see people there occasionally. I never heard of any objection to anyone going there. The property was at that time in possession of Mr. Manockjee Limjee. He or some one for him gave me permission to go to the bungalow at the Point. In 1868 or 1869 it was brought to my notice that there was an objection to the road being used, I cannot say anything about the path from the year 1858 to 1868. The road from 1856 to 1858 was not as it is now. There was a pathway, but it was not a made pathway. It was only a beaten track.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—Mr. Manockjee Limjee was a most courteous gentleman. I don't know when he died. I was once there with some friends. He used to allow European gentlemen to occupy the house and grounds. I used to be here once in three months. I have generally seen Europeans at the Point. I cannot say whether they were residents of Bandora. I am unable to say whether they obtained permission or not. I am not certain whether there was a compound wall or not in the early days. The Point and path are, I believe, in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee.

Reference was then made to the decision of the Mamlutdar in the former suit instituted by Mr. Ryan. Mr. Branson read the decision, which was as follows:—

"Complaint Number 8 of the year 1869.

DECISION.

"The day and the time for the investigation of the said suit was fixed for to-day at 10 o'clock. The plaintiff's vakeel, Ramchundra Trimbuck, and the defendant's vakeels, Mr. Prentis Saheb and Nanabhai Haridas, appeared. For evidence on behalf of the plaintiff one witness was examined. His deposition marked (No.) 6 B. P.——as taken down——B.P., was filed. Therein he states in writing:—'As to the plaintiff's management (or enjoyment) of the ground in dispute, I know nothing, and I never saw the plaintiff having been on the ground in dispute.' Besides him the plaintiff stated in writing with his written complaint, the names of his other witnesses, and he also understood to produce such witnesses at his own expense on the day fixed for the investigation. But in accordance therewith, such witnesses did not attend. And it having been stated to the Court that the cause of such witnesses not (B.P.)——being (B.P.)——present at ten o'clock, was their having missed the train the Court waited till (sometime) after eleven o'clock when another train would arrive. Still they did not appear. In section 14 of Act No. 5 of the year 1864, the court has the power to adjourn any case if witnesses, after being duly summoned, did not appear. But such was not the case in this matter.

"The plaintiff undertook to produce his evidence at the appointed time (but) he did not do so. Consequently the plaintiff has failed to prove his case in accordance with section 13 of the said Act. Seeing this it is decided that the ground in dispute should remain in possession of the defendant.

"The above decision is made known to both parties. The 26th June in the Christian year 1869."

Mr. Robertson said he doubted the veracity of the statement in the judgment of the Mamladar, a remark which surprised many persons in Court, particularly as the Mamladar was his own subordinate, and has since been promoted to a very high and responsible post.

Re-examined by Mr. Langley—Last year I saw some people there. I heard objections were raised to the people going there, but none were raised to me. A Purdessee was once there, and he asked me where I was going. I took no notice of him. He had no business to ask me where the d—e I was going.

In reply to a further question from Mr. Branson, Mr. Robertson said that Mr. Byramjee paid rent for the property, which had one number, in which the grounds, the Point and bungalow were all included.

Mr. Langley said he would call Mr. Ryan to show that the former proceedings were irregular.

Mr. Branson said he would call the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai to prove the contrary.

Mr. James Dickson examined by Mr. Langley—I have known Bandora since February 1862. Since then I have always been in the habit of going to the Point along the path. I have ridden to the Point myself and seen others there. I have never asked permission and never knew it was required. It was a favourite place of resort of the European residents of Bandora. I know of the suit before the Mamladar in June 1869. There was no wall close to where there is now a gate. I used to have a rifle practice in the compound, but this was objected to as endangering the occupants of the house. I used to meet some Europeans at the Point. I have seen natives there too. I never knew of any objection till the property was sold by the liquidators of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee's firm to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—I lived in Bandora from February 1862 until 1873. I had been here nearly all that time. That is the time I speak of when I used to visit the Point. I wrote this letter to Manockjee on the 11th May 1869. (The letter was put in and marked for identification).

Bombay Reclamation Co. Ld, 11th May 1869.

Limjee Maneckjee, Esq.

My dear Sir,—Will you kindly inform me whether during the time the property at Bandora was in the possession of your family, any attempt was made to prevent the inhabitants of the hill from walking to the spot commonly known as the "Point."

I am informed this Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the present proprietor of the bungalow, has recently turned several people back and threatened, if seen there at the Point again, to prosecute them for trespass.—Yours, &c.

James Dickson.

My impression is that this is not a reply if the reply is sent. (A copy of the reply was shown to the witness as follows:—)

12th May, 1869.

My dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and in reply beg to state that during the time the property alluded by you was in possession of my family, access to the place called the "Point" was given to gentlemen more by courtesy from our part than by anything like a right of any party to walk on the spot.

Limjee Manockjee.

I cannot swear that this is not a copy of the letter I received in reply. I think the answer was short and more evasive. I did not think it advisable to keep this short and evasive letter, although much interested in the question of the right of way. All the letters I had relating to the present case I handed to Mr O'Connell. I cannot say whether I destroyed the answer or not, but I think I must have destroyed it. I wrote to Government asking to interfere in the matter, but received no answer. It is very likely the Governor (Sir S. FitzGerald) was bought over. (Laughter.) He had a big dinner. His Excellency drove there with Mrs. Tucker. I do not know if the gate remained closed for a week before that dinner. The gate was closed in 1869 but not for a month; perhaps for a few days or a few hours. I suggested to Government to interfere and to turn Mr. Byramjee out.

At this stage Mr. Pendlebury jumped up to the witness, exclaiming "oh, here is the reply," when Mr. Branson called the attention of the Court to this state of things and said, what are you doing Mr. Pendlebury? You have no business to interrupt or suggest anything to any witness. (To the Magistrate)—I should ask your Worship to turn this gentleman out of Court. He is endeavouring to put words into Mr. Dickson's mouth, and he should certainly be turned out of Court. In any other Court he would have been fined for contempt of Court.

Cross-examination continued—Correspondence had been going on backward and forward between Government and ourselves, but I got no answer myself. I suggested to Government that this property be taken away from Mr. Byramjee and made an official residence.

Mr. Robertson—For Assistant Collectors I and not for myself. (Laughter.)

The witness continued:—I do not think Government acceded to this suggestion.

Messrs. W. Loudon and Sedgwick were also examined nearly to the same effect. It was now past 5 o'clock, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

The *Bombay Gazette* describes *Vanity Fair* as one of the most clever, vicious, and ill-natured papers published in England, and hints that its attacks on Lord Northbrook are inspired from India, perhaps from Bombay. Does not the *Gazette* know that *Vanity Fair* is Lord Salisbury's organ?

The "Cowley Fathers," of Bombay, have been attacked for teaching what looks like Popery. These Fathers are English Protestants and do not wear "cowls," though they follow the Ascetic life and teach that it is right to pray for the dead. Protestants need not be afraid. No amount of prayer will resuscitate the dead bones of Monkery.

BAD.

Some gentlemen in Dacca the other day shot an alligator and, according to the *East*, "had to descend to the level of the monster before they could accomplish their purpose." In the interests of Civilization, we regret this exceedingly; unless, indeed, the alligator was far above his species in gentlemanly habits and breeding.

PATERNAL FONDNESS.

Major Culvert, R.E., gazing with paternal admiration on his first born, asks his young and rather pretty wife—Lydia, lovely, can you tell me why this young shaver's like the "Relief of Lucknow?"

"No, Major, darling. Why, ever should he be?"

Major.—"He's the long expected succour (sucker) come at last."

Lydia begins to think the stupid old fellow has something in him, after all.

DIPLOMATIC AMENITIES.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

Bismarck to Dizz.—"You shop-keeping old snob—D'ye suppose you can do as you like because of your money bags? I'll soon empty 'em for you."

Dizz to Bismarck—Better put your head instead of your fingers into a bag (money-bag, I mean), you fire-eating old bully. Come on, who's afraid. If we have money, its more than you have; for ever since I was a boy, your Capital's been on the Spree.

An anonymous correspondent sends us from Bombay a sketch of a very intellectual looking gentleman with a heavy black moustache, who bears a placard on his breast marked

"INDIAN STATESMAN."
ONE ANNA.

Beneath are the words

IN MEMORIAM.
IN RE MULHA RAO,

And beneath this again the following note:—

"This prominent member of the Bombay Bar was omitted from the "Baroda Album" to the great sorrow of the constituents of the journal he represented."

This, we suspect, is meant as a joke at the expense of Mr. Blanchard, and reminds us to express our sincere regret for the omission referred to, which was owing to our Artist having lost his sketch of that gentleman, to whom both Caro and ourselves are much indebted for the courtesy and kindness with which he received *Figaro's* representative.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

A Prince he would a-visiting go,
Heigho, says Rowley;
It was the dream of his life, you know.
With a Rowley Powley, gammon and spinach,
Heigho, says Anothny Rowley!
So he set off with his new shot-gun—
Heigho, says Rowley,
To see the East and have larks and fun.
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
Dear Baatle, pray will you go with me,
Heigho, says Rowley,
Kind Mrs. India, for to see?
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
When they came to Mrs. India's Hall,
Heigho, says Rowley;
They gave a loud knock and they gave a loud call—
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
"Pray, Mrs. India, are you there?"
Heigho, says Rowley;
"Oh, yes, my accounts I'm trying to square."
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
"Pray, Mrs. India, will you give us good cheer,
Heigho, says Rowley,
And *fete* us well for a quarter of a year?"
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
"Pray Mr. Prince, will you pay the bill?
Heigho, says Rowley,
"'Twill prove a long one, I fear it will."
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
"Indeed, Mrs. India," the Prince replied,
Heigho, says Rowley.
"I couldn't afford it if I tried."
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
"Since you are so poor, Mr. Prince," she said,
Heigho, says Rowley,
"Let Parliament pay for your trip instead."
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
But while they were wrangling about the tin,
Heigho, says Rowley,
A Dilke and a Fawcett came tumbling in.
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
Dilke said that pay the Parliament shouldn't!
Heigho, says Rowley,
And Fawcett said, Mrs. India wouldn't,
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
This put Mr. Prince in a terrible fright,
Heigho, says Rowley,
He took up his gun, and he wished them good night,
With a Rowley Powley, &c.
So there at once was an end, you see,
Heigho, says Rowley.
Of the dream of his life to the little Prince-ee!
With a Rowley Powley, &c.

Macaw.

PICKINGS FROM THE PUNCH—May 29.

CELA VA SANS DIRE.

A book is advertised entitled How to Grow Roses Out of Doors. It may safely be conjectured that the doors in question should be made of rose-wood.

KNOWING ONE'S PLACE.

The Lady Iseulte (æt. three). "Tho welly kind of you to call me, Yobert! Thall I give you a kith?"!

Robert (in great trepidation). "N—n—n—not for the world, My Lady!"

LEVELLING UP.

Sub. (just arrived by rail). "How much to the Barracks?"

Car-driver. "Ah, shure thin, Captin, the Manest ov' em gives me t'ree and sixpence!"

A DESIDERATUM.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops generally have been requested to combine in composing a form of prayer of extra strength, to be used on the occasion of launching vessels intended for the passenger-trade.

THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

Nervous old lady. "O, Policeman! Policeman! there's a strange dog that will stick to me, and won't leave me, and I can't get rid of him! Couldn't you take him in charge or something?"

Policeman (who doesn't like the job). "Very sorry, Ma'am,—but we can't interfere with any dog so long as he's a follerin' o' somebody!"

EPSOM CHRONOLOGY.

Prehistoric antiquity of Epsom.

875. The Saxon Races introduced by Hengist and Horsa. Great rejoicings, as a matter of course. Address from the Mayor and Corporation. Horse-power (many years before the introduction of steam) seen in operation on the Downs.

1216. Epsom salts discovered accidentally, by moonlight, in a grove of horse-chestnuts, by an eminent London physician, who had lost his way on the Downs, while returning to Town from a consultation, on horse back.

1339. Horse-radish introduced into this country, from Arabia, by a native of Epsom, who had fought in the Crusades under the Chevalier Bayard, and was, at a subsequent period, elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club.

1602. The first cheval looking-glass seen in England, made by an upholsterer at Epsom.

1745. The young Chevalier (disguised as a Jockey) present at the Races. (This incident has been painted by Horsley, R. A.)

1779. The Oaks instituted. Won by a head by Tete-a-Tete.

1780. The Derby instituted. Won by a neck by Nectarine.

1784. The Derby won by Mr. Burke's gray filly, Sublime and Beautiful. Hence the origin of the proverb, "the gray mare is the better horse."

1788. A French horse, who had been quite out of the betting—Hors de Combat—the winner of the Derby.

1790 Known as Darby and Joan year, the great race having been won by Sir Bushey Park's chestnut mare—Joan.

1795. The first stone of the new Grand Stand laid (on the Oaks Day) by the Lord Mayor.

1800. Dead heat for the Derby between Physician and Apothecary. They divided the stakes.

1803. Longshanks won the Derby by a length.

1808 Kaleidoscope's year—ridden by Sam Chutney. The jockey who was to have piloted the winner, being unable to fulfil his engagement through hoarseness, Chutney was taken as a substitute on the spur of the moment.

1814. The Allied Sovereigns visited Epsom. By a very remarkable coincidence the Derby was won by Prussian Blue, and the Oaks by Charlotte Russe.

(*To be concluded Next Year.*)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
1007 Oriental (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA CAPE.
1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
864 Maunie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.
609 Phrenologist, Connell—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.
1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1290 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
522 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.
1514 Kashgar (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th July.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR NEW YORK.
1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALLAO.
1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.
1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.
765 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—Ewart, Latham & Co.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR TUTICORIN.
468 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
308 St. Saliac, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.
816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.

FOR HULL.
599 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR PENANG.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.
354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.
1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
495 Richelais, Bidond—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.
980 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.
1187 Annot Lyle, Yes—G. J. Soares.
1188 Arabia, Brabazan—Wallace & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Sampton—Edward Bates & Co.
1036 Fortune, Taylor—The Captain.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
878 John Starr, Ryfkogle—The Captain.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
407 Morro Castle, Jewett—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
693 Margret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Fitt.—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

126 Africa, Rauchaupt—T. Topun.
544 Bushire Merchand, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
265 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life,* but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871. "Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

By appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey.
H. late I.M. Napoleon III., and
The R. H. the Lord Mayor of the City of London,

FETES! ILLUMINATIONS! REJOICING!

Ball Rooms & Gardens Illuminated & Decorated.
TENTS, TEMPORARY ROOMS AND BANQUETING HALLS ERECTED.
ILLUMINATION LAMPS IN OIL OR GAS IN EVERY COLOUR.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, FOUNTAINS WALL and BILLIARD LIGHTS, and the PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATIONS, for Gas, Oil and Kerosine.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—Beg to offer their immediate services to the AUTHORITIES in the TOWNS and CITIES in the INDIAN EMPIRE who may wish to give expression of their Loyalty by ILLUMINATING and DECORATING their TOWNS, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. on the OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF HRH THE PRINCE OF WALES.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—had the honour of carrying out the ENTIRE ARRANGEMENT IN THE CITY OF LONDON OF THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATION on the PUBLIC THANKSGIVING DAY, FOR THE RECOVERY OF H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES AS WELL AS FOR H R H STATE VISITS TO ALMOST EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

J. DEFRIES & SONS—(THE ROYAL VISIT)—were also appointed to carry out the ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS, BOTH IN RUSSIA & ENGLAND, ON THE OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGE of their R. H's the DUKE OF EDINBURGH and the GRAND DUCHESS Marie Alexandrowna of Russia.

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES prepared TO SUIT ANY BUILDING, STREET or GARDEN, for the carrying out of the ENTIRE DECORATIONS and ILLUMINATIONS, either with GAS or OIL, combining among the novelties the LIME and ELECTRIC LIGHTS and their PATENT PRISMATIC CRYSTAL ILLUMINATION TO ANY DESIGN. THE PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME, MEDALLIONS, MOTTOES, SHIELDS, LAURELS, CROWNS, &c., &c.

FLAGS, TROPHIES, VENETIAN MASTS and FLORAL DECORATIONS in every variety. CHINESE LANTERNS and VARIEGATED ILLUMINATION LAMPS in every Colour, for GAS or OIL.

Experienced men sent out, and LETTERS REPLIED to by TELEGRAPH if desired.

EARLY ORDERS ARE SOLICITED TO INSURE ATTENTION. THESE SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES	Rs.	50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches		90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing .... Rs. 30-0
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